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THE MEN OF STATE

UNDER THE NATION'S ROOF AGAIN.

Senator Ben Hill Declares that Democratic Follies Brought About the Defeat of the Party—The Re-assembling of Congress—Judge Woods Sworn In.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—In a conversation to-day with the correspondent of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, said:

"I am preparing no speech on the tariff. I have said nothing on that subject. This and several other statements going the rounds of the press are entirely without foundation. But this much I will say and I do not care how public you make it, the democratic defeats in 1880 were the results of democratic follies and not of republican strength. These follies must be abandoned. In the south we have local irritations which must be healed. All forms of personalism must be repudiated. We have lost everything but the senate, by nothing but our own follies; and now we are threatened with the loss of the senate by inconceivable follies. If a republican senator is chosen in democratic Tennessee, and Kellogg is retained by a democratic senate, in a seat to which he was never elected, the senate will be republican.

"Why should not the democrats of the Tennessee legislature, forget their local differences and irritations, and re-elect Senator Bailey? He is one of the very best men in the senate. He is a clear-headed statesman and a pure hearted patriot. If such men as Bailey cannot be retained in the public councils I can see no hope for honest administration. I should regard his defeat as a public calamity at any time, and his defeat now would be a suicidal calamity to the democratic party. The idea that such a calamity should be the result of local question and irritations is sickening to contemplate.

"But I shall regard the retention of Kellogg by democratic votes, in a seat to which he was elected by a bribed mob which disbanded after going through that farce—doing nothing else—and which nobody in Louisiana, not even the members of the mob, now pretend was a legislature, as the most disgraceful of all follies ever committed by any party. His admission without investigation was bad enough, but his retention after investigation will be infinitely worse. He is covered all over with charges of bribery, perjury and every corruption by the sworn testimony of his own associates, and, strange to say, there are democrats who say he must be retained because he ought not to be judged on the evidence of his own associates! This is a new rule of evidence invented by democrats to protect this chief of republican carpet-bag lepers in his seat, to give the republican party control of the senate!

"All the people of Louisiana, all the courts, state and national, and all the departments of government, from the president down, recognize the Nicholls legislature as the only legislature of the state. But a republican senate for a partisan emergency admitted Kellogg, pretending that the Packard legislature was the true one. To make this pretense respectable they refused to investigate the facts. But it is due even to the republicans to say that even they chuckle in their sleeves at those few democrats who admit that Kellogg was not elected by a legislature, and yet vote to retain him in his seat!

"It is astonishing how small some men are who have managed to have great names. But just such men have brought all our recent defeats upon the democratic party, and just such men now purpose to turn the senate over to the republicans!

"The only evidence they exhibit is in finding new rules of evidence unknown to the law and new powers in the senate unknown to the constitution to cover their unqualified folly."

The following comparative statement of receipts from customs, internal revenue and miscellaneous sources during the years 1879 and 1880 has been prepared at the treasury department:

For six months ending June 30, 1879—Customs, $68,548,439; internal revenue, $55,920,940; miscellaneous, $12,898,949. Total, $137,368,329.

For six months ending June 30, 1880—Customs, $101,62[?],659; internal revenue, $63,312,718; miscellaneous, $12,406,631. Total, $177,341,009.

For six months ending December 31, 1879—Customs, $84,9[?]0,494; internal revenue, $60,69[?],-[?]659; miscellaneous, $10,588,541. Total, $156,185,-[?]601.

For six months ending December 31, 1880—Customs, $98,617,473; internal revenue, $67,9[?]7,747; miscellaneous, $15,710,5[?]9. Total, $182,155,-739.

The distribution of standard silver dollars from the United States mints during the month of December amounted to $1,807,431 while for the corresponding month in 1879 it reached $1,935,921.

The Rev. Mr. Mayo, of Boston, to-day had an interview with the president in regard to his contemplated tour in the south, in the interests of a movement for strengthening the common school systems of that section. The president signed a strong letter of commendation of his plan. Mr. Mayo also had extended consultations with ex-Governor Brown and Alexander Stephens, with Randall, Gibson and Mr. Atkins and all expressed thorough sympathy with his purposes. He goes under the auspices of several northern societies, and besides the letters from the president and nearly every member of the cabinet, he has cordial indorsements from the leading southern congressmen, both of the senate and house. His interviews with these southern gentlemen were of the most encouraging character, and indicated with certainty that public opinion in the south among the better classes is beginning to set strongly in favor of establishing a thorough public school system.

In connection with his remarks on the apportionment bill, in the house to-day, Mr. Springer submitted various tables on the subject. Under the bill the number of members apportioned to each state is fixed as follows:

Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 5; California, 5; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 18; Indiana, 12; Iowa, 10; Kansas, 6; Kentucky, 10; Louisiana, 5; Maine, 4; Maryland, 5; Massachusetts, 10; Michigan 10; Minnesota, 5; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 13; Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 7; New York, 30; North Carolina, 8; Ohio, 19; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 25; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 6; Tennessee, 9; Texas, 9; Vermont, 2; West Virginia, 4; Virginia, 9; Wisconsin, 8. Total, 293.

The following states would lose one member each: Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, Ohio, Vermont and Tennessee. Pennsylvania would lose two and New York three members. Arkansas, California, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia would lose one member each; Minnesota and Nebraska two each; and Kansas and Texas three each.

The house committee on appropriations met this morning, and agreed to add $125,000 to the army appropriation bill, for the purpose of paying 50 per cent. to the land grant railroads, in accordance with a recent decision of the supreme court. Representative Clymer, who is in charge of the bill, was instructed to call up the bill to-day for … house. Several verbal amendments … action by the … agreed to by the committee, and will were also a… the bill is called up. The total be offered whe… appropriated by the bill is $26,315,-830. amount now ap…

The president to-day sent to the senate the following nominations: Benjamin F. Flaunders to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New Orleans, La. Collectors of customs—George P. …, Fla.; Jonathan Fowler, district of St. Mar…, …rd J. Davis, Galveston…, H. Gray, Alexandria, Va; Edw… Pass Del Norte, Texas; Sherman C. Slade, …more, Sumter … Texas. Postmasters—John A. Whit… Troy, Ala.; Courthouse, S C; John D. Gardner, Berry Wick Craig, Versailles, Ky.

Judge William Woods, the newly appointed associate justice of the United States supreme court appeared here last night, and to-day subscribed to the usual oaths of office and took his place on the supreme bench next to Justice Bradley.

John W. Fallaushee and Henry Allen Rucker have been appointed internal revenue storekeepers and gaugers for the second district of Georgia.

The international sanitary conference met to-day and was called to order by Secretary Evarts, who made a welcoming address. John Hay, assistant secretary of state, was chosen presiding officer, and Dr. Thomas J. Turner, of the navy and secretary of the National board of health, was made secretary. In the absence of certain specialists experts, and the lack of specific instructions from the government of several delegates present, an adjournment was had to Wednesday next.

The census officer gives the population of Kentucky at 1,648,599, of whom 832,616 are males, 815,983 females, 1,589,131 natives, 59,468 foreign born, 1,377,077 white, and 271,522 colored.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

The vice-president laid before the senate the following communication:

MENTOR, O., December 23, 1880.—Sir:—On the 13th and 14th days of January A. D. 1883, the general assembly of the state of Ohio pursuant to law chose me to be senator in congress of the United States from said state for the term of six years, to begin on the fourth of March, A. D., 1881. Understanding that the lawful evidence of that fact has been presented to the senate and filed in its archives, I have the honor to inform the senate that I have by letter, dated December 23d, 1880, and addressed to the governor and general assembly of the state of Ohio formally declined to accept said appointment and have renounced the same. I am sir, very respectfully your obedient servant, J. A. GARFIELD.

To the president of the senate of the United States.

The letter was placed on the files of the senate. The vice president also submitted a resolution of the Republican central club of New York, passed December 17th last, as follows:

Resolved, That the members of this club, in common with their fellow-citizens, urge upon congress the passage of laws submitted by Hon. John Sherman, secretary of the treasury, the passage of which will enable him to refund the public debt now falling due.

Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Burnside asked the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, Mr. Eaton, to inform the senate whether any action had been taken by that committee on the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Burnside on June 25th last, deprecating the construction of the inter-oceanic canal by European powers. Mr. Burnside hoped that still stronger ground might now be taken by this government and its opposition be declared to the construction of such canal by any company incorporated by any foreign government.

Mr. Eaton replied that no action had been taken by the committee on that subject. He had no doubt that the matter would be brought to the consideration of the committee without great loss of time.

The vice president submitted the recommendation of the secretary of war, for an additional appropriation of a million of dollars to replenish the depot stock of clothing, which is exhausted. Also for ten thousand dollars to complete the road from Vicksburg to the national cemetery. Also for one hundred thousand dollars to test magazine arms.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Maxey, authorizing the secretary of war to ascertain and report the amount of money expended and the indebtedness incurred by Texas in repelling Mexican invasions.

By Mr. Kernan, regulating coinage of standard silver dollars. It repeals so much of the act of 1878 as requires the secretary of the treasury to purchase silver bullion, and to coin not less than two nor more than four million dollars per month. It also provides that only such amount shall be coined as the secretary finds demanded.

By Mr. White, for the purchase of Washington's sword bequeathed to George Lewis and owned by his heirs.

Mr. Butler offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for the report of the superintendent of the census regarding the alleged frauds in the enumeration in South Carolina. Adopted.

The bill appropriating $526,739 to pay the claim of Ben Holliday, for mail transportation, etc., was taken up.

Mr. Kernan offered an amendment referring Holliday to the court of claims. Pending debate the senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The house was called to order at 12 o'clock, and the journal of December 22d read and approved.

The speaker then, as the regular order, proceeded to call the committees for reports.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, reported back the bill amending section 3524 of the revised statutes, so as to authorize the charges for melting or refining bullion when at or above the standard. Referred to the house calendar.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, introduced a bill for the apportionment of representatives in congress among several states and to secure to the people of each state equal and just representation. A short discussion ensued as to whether the committee on elections or the committee on census should have charge of the bill.

Mr. Springer stated that the bill embodied more than a mere apportionment. It was drawn in accordance with the principle of minority representation. It provides for the same number of members during the next decade that now compose the house, 293. Deducting the territories and the District of Columbia, the population of the country was 49,369,714, which being divided by 293 makes a population of 168,-498 as a ratio for one member of congress. The bill was finally referred to the committee on census.

Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, introduced a bill relative to the retirement of army officers. Referred.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, stated that the gentleman from New York, Mr. F. Wood, who had charge of the funding bill, was ill this morning, and had requested him to proceed with the appropriation bills. The house then, at 1 o'clock, went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Harris, of Virginia, in the chair, on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, explained the provisions of the bill which appropriated 2,619,-000, an apparent reduction from the appropriation for the pending year though really an increase on account of reappropriations.

The bill was then read by sections for amendments.

Mr. Hawley, of the committee, offered an amendment increasing the number of enlisted men in the army from 25,000 to 26,000. Ruled out on point of order.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, offered an amendment, providing that no officer, on active duty in the field, shall be retired without his consent. He was induced to offer the amendment in view of the late retirement of a distinguished and gallant officer, who had been in service in the field ever since the close of the war. His retirement had been made, not on purely military, but on political considerations. He believed it was due to General Ord, the officer to whom he referred, that the country should understand that his retirement in place of General Mcdowell was not under circumstances in harmony with the merits of the two officers. Mr. Warner heard a rumor that General McDowell had drawn his mileage for going to New York to vote, and he inquired whether this bill contained an appropriation for the payment of that mileage.

Mr. Clymer replied that mileage had been provided for in the appropriation bill, for the current year.

Mr. Keifer—"Does the gentleman state as to the fact that General McDowell did draw mileage?"

Mr. Warner—"I state that it was so reported."

The amendment was ruled out on point of order.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment appropriating $125,000 to pay the land grant railroads' per cent of what the quartermaster general finds justly due them for transportation. Adopted.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house and it was passed.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, moved that the house proceed to the consideration of the house calendar stating his intention to call up the inter state commerce bill, a bill of more importance than the funding bill or any other measure before congress.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, differed from Mr. Reagan, thinking the funding bill the more important measure of the two.

Mr. Reagan's motion was agreed to and the house calendar taken up.

The first bill was the Hostetter bill prohibiting political assessments—the title of which was greeted with laughter on the republican side, and, though there was some disposition shown to take it up, it was laid aside for the present.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, inquired whether the inter state commerce bill would gain any advantage by being taken up to-day.

The speaker replied that the funding bill was in the hands of the committee of the whole, and that a motion to go into such committee would have preference at any time.

The inter-state commerce bill was finally taken up. Mr. Reagan stated that though he reported the bill from the committee, he did not approve its provisions and had offered a substitute which he proceeded to support. The hour allowed him expired before he finished speaking and the matter went over, the understanding being that when it next comes up one or two days shall be allowed for debate.

The speaker submitted a letter from the postmaster general relative to bags of mail matter retained in the Washington post-office, which it was attempted to send through the mail under frank.

Mr. Browne, of Indiana, called for its reading, pending which, the house adjourned.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Commissioner Trescott arrived from China to-day and delivered the immigration treaty to the state department.

CONKLING'S DISGRACE.

His Efforts to Secure Social Recognition for Mrs. Sprague.

Washington correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is strange that astute men don't see that they concede everything when they court favors from Mr. Conkling through attention and pecuniary assistance to Mrs. Sprague. If that lady had cared to preserve the respect of her father's old friends could she not easily have done so by living at Edgewood and educating her children instead of permitting politicians to pay the rent of an expensive house in the city and also keep a retinue of servants, carriages and other expenses? Last winter Mr. Conkling was her daily visitor and his servant who is so peculiar-looking that he is unmistakable, was major-domo of the establishment.

To visitors who were strangers, Mrs. Sprague would expatiate upon her friend, Mr. Conkling bringing in his name even when unnecessary, as though she gloried in the fact that their names [were] linked together. Mrs. Sprague, as well as … were li… has braved so much that they are Mr. Conkl… sensitive, and, as I before said, not in the leas… all their earthly undertakings. they succeed in … the case they are indifferent and so long as that is …ators who have gossipped to public opinion. Sen… Conkling if necessary, won't hesitate to shield Mr. … will lie in his favor, From political motives some …tives, lest he say, and others from prudential mo…atter about the "You are another." And so, no m… York politics verdict, Mr. Conkling will boss New … protecting and as long as there is a necessity for … so, by Mrs. Sprague it will be done, and that, …heir men who are careful of the good name of t… own wives and daughters.

The president and his wife have acted throughout this scandal with great tact and good judgment. They have braved the ire of Senator Conkling, and Mrs. Sprague has never entered the white house during this administration. It remains to be seen what course General and Mrs. Garfield will pursue after the 4th of March. General Garfield may not care to antagonize the New York senator, and that gentleman's ultimatum is always, "Will you receive Mrs. Sprague?" The refusal of Mrs. Conkling and her daughter to invite Mrs. Sprague to the latter's wedding was resented by the senator to the extent of absenting himself on that occasion and a refusal to speak to his daughter afterward. When he wished to smoothe his ruffled plumage prior to the state convention in New York last February, he commanded his wife to come to Washington and drive in an open carriage with Mrs. Sprague, and dine with her. If she obeyed he said he would call to see his daughter and be reconciled to her. The injured, patient wife meekly submitted and came to the Riggs house, where she passed five days. Mrs. Sprague drove in her carriage to the hotel and sent her card to Mrs. Conkling. She was received.

Next the two ladies rode together through the principal streets of the city. The last move in the game was the dinner. Many were bidden, but excuses made by all but Judge Swayne, Judge Field (but not their wives), Mrs. Hamilton Smith, a Mrs. Barreff, a young man, member of congress from Rhode Island, Mrs. Sprague, Senator and Mrs. Conkling. These comprised the guests. The hostess or Mr. Conkling caused the dinner to be written up for the press in the most lavish style, with full description of the minutest details. Mr. Conkling considered this the ablest bit of strategy of his life; but when the martyr wife was gone, and all was understood, it was considered the flimsiest structure ever erected. The whole thing toppled over, and men blushed for the sex when they considered the enormity of the outrage upon an uncomplaining wife. Nevertheless, Mr. Conkling carried the convention for Grant, and expected through his elevation to the presidency to silence all those who expressed disgust. He had make Cornell governor to avenge himself upon the president and Secretary Sherman. But not even he at that time expected that his power was great enough to elevate Mr. Arthur to the second highest office. And now his revenge is complete, and he feels strong enough to defy God and man.

THE STRANGE IN LIFE

A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

The Spirit of a Wealthy Farmer, Who Died Two Years Ago, Returns to Earth to Impart Information to His Son—A Terrible Tragedy—Casualties, Etc.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, O., December 30.—The little village of Bakersville, Coshocton county, six miles north of this place, is now ablaze with excitement over the recent appearance, at intervals, of a genuine ghost. The following are the particulars of this most remarkable case: Two years ago Jacob Norris, a wealthy farmer, living near Bakersville, died rather suddenly after a short illness. Among the members of the family is a young man named Hardy, a son of the present representative in the Ohio legislature from Coshocton county, whom Mr. Norris had adopted when he was quite a small boy. He now sleeps in the room in which Mr. Norris died, and he avers in the most positive manner that for the past year or so at a certain hour every Tuesday night the ghost of Jacob Norris walked into his room and stared wildly around for awhile and then noiselessly disappeared. For a long time young Hardy thought it was simply his imagination which had conjured up the ghost of the deceased from the spirit world, and therefore said nothing to the other members of the family, but the regularity with which the spectre made its nocturnal appearance left no room for doubt as to the earthly visits of Mr. Norris. Some time ago Hardy laid the matter before Johnson Norris, a son of the deceased, who forthwith advised him to question the apparition, as his regular visits might be for the purpose of communicating with some of his relatives or friends on this mundane sphere. Accordingly, three weeks ago last Tuesday night the young man concluded he would address the spectre and note the result. He retired for the night, after having, as usual, locked and bolted the door. At the usual time the door flew open with a rushing sound and the ghost made its appearance, coming nearer than ever before to young Hardy, and gazed upon him with such glaring eyeballs that each particular hair of his head stood on end "like quills upon the fretful porcupine," and he was barely able to gasp, "What do you want?" The ghost, unlike that of Hamlet's father, was not forbidden "to tell the secret of its prison house," and, in a low, guttural voice, said he had some information to impart to him, but only on condition that he tell no living being except Johnson Norris. Hardy gave the desired pledge and received the message, after which the spectre disappeared and has not been seen since. The next day he imparted the message to Johnson Norris, and what it is will no doubt remain a mystery forever. This strange and mysterious case has wrought the excitement up to fever heat among the residents of Bakersville, and it is the topic of conversation in every household. The great mystery about the whole affair is, why the spectre discontinued its visits after the Tuesday night referred to. The opinion among the majority is that when Mr. Norris died he had some very important advice or information to give his son, and has since come back from the spirit world to give the much needed message. Great efforts are being made to induce Johnson Norris to unburden his mind of the great secret, but thus far all attempts have proved unavailing.

MICHIGAN CITY, January 2.—A terrible triple tragedy was enacted in this county last night. A wealthy German family, James Augustine and wife, two grown sons and some younger children lived upon their farm, two miles from Otis, a nephew of the couple, Henry Augustine, making his home with them when in the neighborhood. Henry returned from Chicago last evening and supper was prepared for him and eaten. Afterward he produced a bottle of whiskey which was drank. The whisky had a noticeably bitter taste, as had also some candy which he offered to the children, but which they rejected. After a while they all retired. When the others were asleep Henry arose, dressed himself excepting his boots, and passed down stairs to his uncle's room. As he opened the door the old man raised himself up in bed, and seeing a revolver pointed at him began swaying his body to avoid the shot. Henry fired, sending the ball through the old man's left breast. His aunt sprang up screaming, only to receive the next ball, which passed through her lung, causing instant death. The two grown sons, James and Christian, aroused by the shots and cries, rushed down stairs to their parents' assistance, and were met by the murderer, who fired at Christian, the shot passing through his neck and killing him instantly. The second son, James, was shot through the shoulder. The assassin then ran away, but in few moments returned and begged for admittance, saying he was crazy. The wounded son demanded his pistol, and, receiving it, drew Henry into the house and searched him. He then slipped out of the room to get a rope. The murderer took advantage of his absence and ran from the house, closely pursued by James, who gave an alarm, and the neighbors and some officers joined in the chase. Mr. Augustine will probably die. Henry's motive is supposed to have been revenge on account of an old family feud, and also robbery, as his uncle had $[?],000 in money in the house, which, however, he did not get.

NEW YORK, January 5.—In Brooklyn, to-night, James Walsh, aged nineteen, killed Barbara Groenthal, aged seventeen, because she refused to marry him. He procured a dirk and went to the house of James Carlisle, No. 502 Willoughby avenue, where the girl was living, called her to the door and stabbed her to the heart, she dying almost instantly.

After the murder Walsh went down to the Gowanus canal and attempted to commit suicide by drowning, but was fished out and taken to the Long Island college hospital. It was not known at the time that he was a murderer, but he confessed and was removed to the police station.

RICHMOND, January 5.—The jail at Louisa court-house was destroyed by fire yesterday. The only prisoner confined therein was a negro named James Hiter, aged about 14. He set fire to the jail and escaped. The building was comparatively new and cost $5,000. Insured in Richmond for $2,500.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., January 5.—The magnificent Hodge opera house and the Gargling oil building adjoining, in this city, were totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Total loss fully $50,000.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., January 5.—Information has reached this place that a most distressing and probably fatal accident occurred at Hamburg, 70 miles north from here, New Year's eve. Miss Kate Campbell, daughter of Colonel Campbell, of this city, was visiting Miss Nannie Wood, daughter of a leading merchant of Hamburg. The two young ladies had just finished dressing to attend a ball, and Miss Wood was crossing the room in which they were waiting the arrival of their escort, her dress, a flowing robe of Swiss muslin, touched the stove and instantly took fire. She ran, and in passing Miss Campbell, the latter's dress was ignited. Before assistance came Miss Wood was badly burned about the face, arms and body, and Miss Campbell was so severely injured that she cannot survive. Her clothing was consumed and her whole body was frightfully burned.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—A lad named John B. Evans, fifteen years old, was fatally stabbed last night at Fourth and Redwood streets by Martin Dorf, aged fourteen. Dorf had been sent to the bakery for bread, and was accosted on the street corner by Evans, who struck him in the face and knocked him in the gutter. Dorf says he struck Evans in self defense, but denies he used a knife. When Evans was struck he ran to the drug store, but dropped dead on the threshold. The examination of the wound showed that a pocket knife had severed the artery above the breastbone. Dorf says Evans invariably tormented him when he met him on the street.

CHICAGO, January 5.—A fire at 42 and 44 Madison street, to-day caused various small business losses, aggregating $50,000. There is full insurance in about thirty companies.

HICKMAN, KY., January 5.—Two negroes, Lewis Gibbes and Nathan Coleman, suspicioned as being the parties who burned Judge's store and blew the safe open December 26, were taken out of town by a disguised party of men and … to draw a confession. They denied any … affair, and were released … the negroes claimed to … without … injury. … declined to make an … the masked men, but … have been … affidavit to-day, hence … no warrant … issued. Excitement … great.

FLUSHING, L. I., January 5.—John Taylor's extensive barns and green house at Bayside were burned to day with 7[?] sheep, 50 hogs and farm implements. Loss over $5[?],000. No insurance and origin of fire unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Frank Desmoulins, revenging an old grudge, with four companions entered a saloon to-day and knocked William Rowell down with a spittoon, and while his companions held Rowell, Desmoulins cut him … will die. The ruffians sallied out and attacked … snow-balling party, and Desmoulins fatally c… William Chambers. A policeman trying to arrest Desmoulins was beaten, and the desperadoes escaped. Two of them, Fox and G…, were captured and committed without bail.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 5.—The coachman of the state lunatic asylum was shot and killed by an inmate named Lawser, to-day.

The Board Fails.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The board of aldermen failed to elect a president to-day. The corporation council deciding that the mayor's message could be received without an organization, it was presented and read.

Sitting Bull's Coming.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 5.—General Sheridan has a telegram from Major Ilges at camp Poplar Grove, dated January 3d, saying two hundred hostiles are in his camp safe, and Sitting Bull is coming. He subdued the hostiles after a short attack, killing one and wounding two.

A Burned Child.

ST. LOUIS, January 5—Mrs. Bartley, alleged to be a dissipated woman, left her squalid little home in an alley, in the rear of 1,213 North Seventh, this morning, to pawn a shawl to get money, as is said, to buy whisky with, leaving a little girl, three years old, and her baby in the cradle in her room. During her absence the room caught fire, and before assistance arrived the little girl was burned almost to a crisp, and died shortly afterwards. The baby was saved unhurt.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Ireland, Greece, Germany and Other Disturbed Points.

LONDON, January 5.—The Times, in a leading article, recapitulates the measures which will be announced in the queen's speech at the opening of parliament to-morrow, and says, "There will be an Irish land bill, which will neither involve a rash expenditure of the public money, nor justify an outcry against spoliation on the part of the landlords. There will be a scheme of an army reform involving some extension of the period of the service, and also an amendment of the bankruptcy law. Besides these first-class bills there will be others for restoring order in Ireland, and for renewing the ballot act."

Last night some people near Clare Morris dug a pitch across the road to prevent the passage of a process server who, with the police escort, was proceeding to serve writs of ejectment. The mob threw stones freely. The riot act was read and the police charged on the mob. Four persons are believed to have been fatally bayoneted. Several more were injured.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in a leading article this evening, expresses a strong disapproval of the coercive policy for Ireland. A number of the provincial liberal papers coincide with this view. There are rumors that Ministers Bright and Chamberlain are also much discontented at the recent turn of affairs.

The proceedings in the trials of traversers to-day, which were monotonous, consisted of the examination of stenographers. The court was fairly crowded. Mr. Parnell was not present.

Postmaster-General Fawcett, speaking at Manchester yesterday, said there was no reason to assume beforehand that the house of lords would reject the Irish land bill. The lords rejected the compensation for disturbance bill, he said, because the comparatively small majority by which it passed the house of commons showed that it was languidly supported by the public.

The project of using the steamship Great Eastern for the transportation of cattle from America has been abandoned.

At a weekly meeting of the land league yesterday Mr. Davitt said it was understood that several more meetings would be proclaimed this week, and he counselled all the branch leagues to give the authorities no pretext for the suppression of the meetings in consequence of the wording of the placards. If all the meetings were proclaimed he said the branches of the league would be summoned together fortnightly, and if these meetings were also prohibited the only remedy which would remain would inevitably point in the direction of the illegal meetings. If the habeas corpus act were suspended he was finally convinced that violence and outrages would usurp the restricted influence of the league.

The Times states that it was determined yesterday to send two more regiments of infantry to Transvaal from India. Two more bottles of petroleum were found yesterday—one at Carrier's dock and one at Huskerson dock.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Courier says, "Sir William Hart Dyke has resigned the post of conservative whip, and Mr. Rowland Winn has been appointed his successor."

The president, treasurer, secretary, and two other members of the Trolee branch of the land league were arrested at a weekly meeting of the branch to-day, on a charge of sedition, in having resolved at their last meeting to "boycott" a man named Conner. One of the rioters wounded in the encounter with the police near Clare Morris last night has died.

From the line of cross examination it is evident that one point of defense will be, that nearly all the meetings at which the traversers spoke, were sanctioned by or presided over by Catholic clergy. Parnell, Dillon and Sullivan, were not present in court to-day, having, contrary to general expectations, gone to attend the opening of parliament.

LONDON, January 5.—Premier Gladstone, replying to a letter relative to Transvaal says: "I am assured, when full information is presented to parliament, the governments desire to act with impartiality in regard to the interest and right of all parties concerned will be appreciated.

SPAIN.

LONDON, January 5.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Standard says the election of the various committees of the senate and chamber of deputies showed animated resistance by the opponents of several of whom were elected. The opposition in the senate demanded that the cabinet should produce documents in the negotiations for a treaty of commerce with the United States.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, January 5.—The attempt to get up a number of meetings in Hamburg last night in favor of Hamburg's incorporation with the German customs union completely failed.

A dispatch from Berlin to the Pall Mall Gazette says that it is stated that the police have discovered a new secret organization of socialists extending over the whole of Germany.

A dispatch from Berlin to the Times says a German war vessel will probably proceed to the Cape to order to watch the course of hostilities in the Transvaal.

The "customs war duties" referred to in a Berlin dispatch of the 4th instant, which it is thought the German government contemplates imposing as an offset to the increase of Russian duties on imports, means the adoption of retaliatory measures.

A Berlin dispatch to the Daily News says: At a large meeting of students held to debate on the best means for extending the anti-Jewish agitation, deputations from the universities of Gottengen, Leipseig, Keil, Rosterk, and Halle were present.

Fourteen hundred Berlin students and 1023 Leipseig students and many others have already signed an anti-Jewish petition to Prince Bismarck. The authorities have dismissed the great agitator Dr. Henrijo from his post of schoolmaster.

The weekly statement of the Imperial bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 16,400,000 marks.

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 5.—The troops are confined in the barracks in view of the possibility of a disturbance at the funeral of Blanqui.

A dispatch from Paris to the Times says a demonstration is expected to occur at the funeral of Blanqui, which will take place to-day. It is thought the police will be strong enough for any eventuality. Full latitude will be allowed as to the route of the procession, and in regard to speeches the only prohibition being against red flags and crowns or other communistic emblems on the hearse or coffin. Blanqui's son, a moderate republican, intends heading the procession, a position which Louise Michel, and several other female fanatics, have assigned to themselves.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PARIS, January 5.—The funeral of M. Blanqui took place to day. A procession of 30,000 persons followed the remains to the cemetery and enormous crowds of spectators lined all the streets through which the procession passed. There was no disturbance. Funeral orations were delivered over the tomb. Louise Michel was one of the principal speakers and after leaving the cemetery she received an ovation from the populace. Rochefort attended the funeral but quitted the cemetery before the speeches were delivered.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LYONS, January 5.—The value of exports from the Lyons consular district to the United States during December was 3,[?]00,000 francs, an increase of 1,000,000 francs over amount for December 1879.

The total exports for the year amounted to 6[?],000,000 francs, an increase of 11,000,000 francs compared with 1879.

HOLLAND.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

UTRECHT, HOLLAND, January 5.—Professor Hartlog announces that 5,000 persons have signed his address to the English people, in regard to the independence of Transvaal. Copies of the address will be sent to the United States and other countries.

GREECE.

LONDON, January 5.—A dispatch from Athens to the Times says: "The calling out of the reserve and national guard will increase the Greek army to 80,000 men.

CUBA.

HAVANA, January 5.—The editor of the Triumfo comments unfavorably on the king's speech at the opening of the Spanish cortes, and says the reforms in Cuba must remain subject to reciprocity treaties and protectionism, and therefore there can be no reforms. Spain cannot pay the Cuban debt incurred before 1878.

El Triumfo openly declares that the Cuban liberals oppose the present law for abolition of slavery, and want immediate abolition, unconditionally and without monetary compensation.

Colonel Sparks Explains It.

WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1881.—Editors Constitution: In this morning's issue of your paper, I notice a card from two gentlemen of Montgomery county, in which they state I made a mistake in stating that no monument marked the grave of Governor Troup. My remarks have been misunderstood. It was intended to convey this idea, and only this, that the state had erected no monument to his memory. I knew there was a family monument; so there is over the graves of Governor Early and William H. Crawford—and if I am not mistaken, I have said of all of these, the state had placed no monument above them.

As to the latter part of the card, I am sure the governor left no posterity to perpetuate his name or emulate his virtues. In this I knew I am right. He had but three children. George, Florida and Aurelia. His son died without issue; so did Aurelia. Florida married Mr. Forman—if she has left issue their names are not Troup. I had no allusion to any but the immediate family of Governor Troup. Of the existence of the gentlemen named I was well aware, and did not … them the posterity of Governor Troup. I deem … Troup and others of the family—all knew Dr. … worthy people—and I could not say or insinuate that they would not emulate the virtues of their distinguished relative.

W. H. SPARKS.

The Wrecked Cattle.

LONDON, January 5.—Of the cattle on the steamer Brazilian, wrecked in the Jersey on the fourth inst., forty head were lost. The Governor, before reported ashore at Gravesend, has floated. The steamer Emerique, at Liverpool, from Baltimore, lost 126 head of cattle on passage. Steamer St. Albans, of Liverpool, from Baltimore, lost 94 head of cattle.

Half a Million.

NEW YORK, January 5—Fowler, Crompton & Co., importers, has made an assignment. Liabilities half a million.

Epidemic Diphtheria.

NEW YORK, January 5.—There were twenty-one deaths from diphtheria here during the last twenty-four hours.

ALL AROUND US.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING.

The News from Griffin, Camilla, Canton, Chattanooga, Marietta, Greenville, Americus and Other Points of Interest Throughout the State.

GRIFFIN, January 5.—The funeral of Judge Pitt M. Brown took place from the Methodist church yesterday at two o'clock and was a very sad occasion. The dreary day only made it more so. Dr. T. R. Kendall gave a short sermon at the church, pronouncing a very touching eology over the life of Judge Brown, touching upon his many good qualities and brilliant attainments. God be merciful to the widow and orphans of a devoted husband.——Miss Callie Irwin, daughter of Colonel Samuel D. Irwin, of Milner, will be buried to-day. It will be remembered that Miss Irwin was burned while studying before the fire in Covington some days ago. The young lady and her father's family have many friends here who deeply regret her unfortunate taking away.——Miss Myrtice Nelms has returned from Augusta after a prolonged visit.——The Boston Quintette club performed at the opera-house last night to a very appreciative audience. Without doubt, this is the finest musical entertainment that ever came south, and I take pleasure in commending them to everybody. The world does not contain more accomplished musicians. A party of about fifteen young ladies and gentlemen from Hampton, came down in the afternoon to attend the concert.——The snow is melting rapidly, and every thing is slushy, slushy, slushy.——Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, while Policeman James White was standing near Brawner's bookstore he observed a man approaching Lover's jewelry window. The next moment and a crash of glass was heard. The man had broken the window with a piece of iron, and was about to make off with a big haul of spoils when White nabbed him. The burglar struggled to get away, dealing White a terrible blow with the iron across the nose, and another under the chin. White had his pistol in his hand, and as he arose from the ground, fired at the robber. The latter gave a yell of pain and started off. White clung to him, however, until they got half a block, when another lick with the iron felled him to the ground. The scoundrel of a robber then ran off, followed by another bullet from White's pistol. White is sure he shot the man at the first fire, but being alone and badly wounded himself, was unable to make the capture.——Mrs. Clara L. Johnson arrived from Savannah last night to spend a week with her father's family here. Last Thursday night in Savannah, Mrs. Johnson appeared with the Boston Quintette club, on account of the sickness of Miss Nelini, and sang an aria from Robert le Diable with remarkable success. Quite a number of Griffinites excurted to Savannah Sunday, among them Mrs. John M. Williams, Miss Celest Williams, Miss Minnie Williams, Miss Mary Hammond, Mr. and Mrs John H. Huff and others.——Colonel James H. Logan returned from Madison on Sunday last, much improved.

AMERICUS, January 4.—For two days after the sleet and snow Americus was a scene of perfect crystal beauty. Even those who are ordinarily most indifferent to the beauties of nature were compelled to join in the general expression of admiration for the weird and brilliant pageant presented to them by the fantastic wand of the winter king.——Mr. Eugene P. Black, of Atlanta, and Mr. Robert R. Brown, of Los Angeles, Cal., former residents of this city, where they spent their boyhood and early manhood, have been here for the past few days visiting their relatives and greeting their many friends. They both took the rounds on New Year's night, and received a warm welcome from the friends of the past and the new acquaintances of the present.——Mr. Columbus W. Hand, a prominent and well-known citizen of Sumter county, died Sunday night, from pneumonia.——Mrs. Page, an old lady, the wife of Leonard Page, Sr., also died the same night. She was a good woman, and leaves many friends to mourn her loss.——Pneumonia has been quite fatal among the colored people of the city for some time past. Three well known colored men died from its effects upon the same day. As yet no recent deaths have occurred in the city, among the whites, from this cause.——Fuel was … high in town during the recent cold snap, and one of the novelties of New Year's day was the sale of a load of wood at auction. It brought a good figure for the seller, but a rather bad one for the buyer.——At a meeting of the city council last night, all the old officers, policemen, marshal, sexton, bridge-keeper, chief and assistant chief of the fire department were re-elected. O. L. Mize was elected justice of the peace for the town district, and W. W. Guerry and Tobe Cobb constables, on Saturday.

CAMILLA, January 3.—A fire occurred here last Saturday night, which originated in the store of J. S. Jones & Brother, about 8:40 p.m., while the members of the firm were at supper. This store was in a wooden row, and the flames soon became unmanageable and spread in every direction. The store-house of G. C. Cochran, occupied by Wm. Hepple, the post office building, which was also occupied by Bush & Lyon, and belonging to J. S. Jones & Bro., were consumed. The store and stock of J. S. Jones & Bro., the store of J. H. Powell and the stock of B. D. Heath & Co., the two stores of Butler & Turner, and part of their stock, the store of J. T. Owen, lately occupied by G. Wambacker, and a tenement dwelling of L. R. Bennett's were consumed. The losses were as follows: G. C. Cochran, $1,000, no insurance; C. A. Roles, postmaster, $125; no insurance. Bush & Lyon, $1,200; no insurance. J. S. Jones & Bro., $11,000; insurance $500. J. H. Powell $800; no insurance. B. D. Heath & Co., $8,000; insurance $2,000. Butler & Turner, $4,000; insurance on stock $4,000. J. T. Owens, $1,000; no insurance. L. R. Bennett, $400; no insurance. Other parties were also very much damaged in moving out their goods. The wind was favorable, or the entire business portion of the town would have been consumed. Everything is in confusion at present.

WEST POINT, January 5.—Mr. E. K. Wilson, the gentleman who was knocked down in the express office and robbed on Monday night is able to be out on the streets to-day. He has an ugly scalp-wound on the top of his head and one of his arms was injured by falling. All of the money stolen from the safe except $95 was the property of M. J. Wilson. The amount stolen was $700. Mr. Wilson says that he saw no one at the time he received the blow on the head. He had just put some money in the safe, but had not locked it. He then stepped to the door to pour some water out of a bowl, with his back to the door, he received the blow which felled him and deprived him of his consciousness. The bowl or basin which he held in his hand, was broken by the fall. Wilson says a man came into his office twice that evening and asked about immigrant tickets. He told him that his was not a ticket office. The same man came in again but a short time before the robbery and asked permission to warm by the stove. While sitting by the stove he saw Wilson do up a package of money and deposit it in the safe. He then left the office, and Wilson was soon afterwards knocked down and the safe robbed. Wilson loses about $600, and the express company about $95. Wilson was unconscious when found, and remained in that condition about an hour.

CHATTANOOGA, January 4.—The old year out and the new year in, and business still continues unabated.——A gentle rain is fast melting the snow and our streets present a "soft" appearance.——This morning a Mrs. Russell, with her two children, passed through our city en route to her father's home in Carrollton, Georgia, accompanied by her father and uncle, who had gone to Texas after her. She says her husband and his brother were engaged in the mercantile business at Post Oak, in Jack county, and on the 9th of December, rather late in the evening, six men called at the store, bought a full outfit of clothing for themselves, and after having them all wrapped up, they settled the bill by deliberately killing both her husband and his brother, and without any further attempt at robbery, they mounted their horses and left, since which time they have never been seen or heard from by her. She says her father, Mr. McElfresh, used to do business in Marietta—a furniture dealer.

MARIETTA, January 4.—There is no disputing the fact that the "cold wave" has visited this part of Georgia recently, but either you haven't so many old people in Atlanta as we have in Marietta, or they are not willing to "acknowledge the corn," or else they have not kept a register of cold days of past years. I herewith send you a copy from my record of the weather as announced by a reliable thermometer, hanging in piazza fronting northwest: December 18, 1851, 6° above zero; January 13, 1852, 8° below zero; January 19, 1852, 7° above zero; January 20, 1852, 2° below zero; January 21, 1852, 20° above zero; January 22, 1852 15° above zero; January 23, 1852, 14° above zero. This is corroborated by other citizens of our town, who are now among our oldest inhabitants, but whose eyes were not dim at that time.

MARIETTA, January 5.—The drizzling rain to-day, has almost entirely washed away the snow and the streets and sidewalks are left in a desperate condition.——The election to-day for county officer passed off quietly and the number of votes polled were very large considering the inclement weather. Coryell is elected sheriff against Cooper the nominee, and Hammett, ordinary; Montgomery, clerk superior court; Glover, tax collector.——Miss Annie M. Smith, of Cincinnati, died here yesterday. Her remains will be sent home.——The old engine of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad is being shipped to Atlanta to be overhauled.

CANTON, January 5.—Going down on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, last Monday morning, your correspondent met the following named persons, on their way to attend school: Mr. George R. Brown, Athens university, Miss Ida Scott, Rome female college, and Mr. Silas Davis, Maysville institute. There were also on board five ministers, who were returning from appointments they had been to fulfill, although the weather was quite inclement.——I noticed several new houses business and dwelling—had sprung up along the line of railroad, which gives evidence that our people are enterprising and prosperous.——To add to the disagreeableness of the weather, a cold rain is falling and the ground freezing over.

GREENVILLE, S. C., January 4.—John H. Schofield, who was stabbed some days since by White, died, and was buried this morning. White has not yet been arrested, but his presence is wanted.——Large quantities of land advertised for sale on yesterday, were not sold on account of the inclement weather. It will be sold next sales day, first Monday in February. The Westfield land will be sold at that time—a large portion of which is within the corporate limits of the city.——It is now raining, and if it continues as cold as now, we will have a nice time on the ice to-morrow.

CARROLTON, January 4.—This community is shocked over the commission of a frightful crime which occurred here this evening about dark. Doc Moon, who has been employed at the saw mill of J. B. Ward, near this place, came to town this morning and purchased a shot gun which he loaded and proceeded to the saw mill, where he accosted Mr. Ward, and without an explanation, fired the contents into Ward's left hip and abdomen, inflicting a terrible wound. Sheriff Hewitt, assisted by H. R. Robinson, arrested Moon to-night about 2 o'clock and he is now safely confined in the jail at this place. Mr. Ward is an enterprising young man who has many friends who deeply regret the occurrence.——This has been the coldest spell of weather known to the oldest inhabitant. The thermometer went as low down as seven degrees below zero.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BARNESVILLE, January 5.—A great calamity has befallen our sister town of Thomaston. This morning about one o'clock a fire broke out in the store of Mr. C. T. Fox, which quickly extended to the stores of Messrs. Kalsom & Asher, Joseph Allen, and J. W. Atwater. Mr. Fox was burned to death. Very little of his body was recovered. The loss is estimated to be between forty and fifty thousand dollars. We learn that Kalsom & Asher and Mr. Allen were partly insured. It is said that Mr. Atwater suffers an entire loss. Scarcely anything was saved on account of powder being in the stores, which made it dangerous to approach the burning buildings.

GREENVILLE, S. C., January 5.—A few days ago a Charleston newspaper published a letter from Jacksonboro, in this state, bearing the signature of "S. J. Elliott," giving a pathetic account of the finding of the dead body of J. Maxey Timmons, of this city, in a field on Christmas morning. The letter enclosed a note purporting to have been left by the deceased and found on his body. Timmons' relatives here, who are people of the highest standing, were much distressed, but inquiries show that he is alive and well, and wrote the published letter himself. His extraordinary action is supposed to be a freak of insanity.

SPARTA, January 4.—To-night an elegant party is given at Mr. Lovick Pierce's in honor of his bright and beautiful daughter, Miss Clara. The young ladies and young men have assembled for a pleasant entertainment, despite the snow and slush under foot and the clouds over head.——The streets reel with drunken negroes preliminary to to-morrow's voting.——Mrs. Eleanor Berry, a most genial and attractive lady, is visiting friends in Mayfield.——

HARTWELL, January 3.—Prof. Morgan H. Looney's school opened here this morning. Notwithstanding the inclement weather there was a large crowd out at the opening exercises from all parts of the county. He will soon have one of the largest schools in the state, as pupils from a distance are already coming here from different parts of Georgia, and also from South Carolina.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GREENSBORO, N. C., January 5.—Last night three poles on the new line of the American Union telegraph company were sawed off and the wires cut and thrown down, three miles north of this place. It is not known who the perpetrators are.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

COVINGTON, January 5.—The election is progressing quietly. Little over half of the vote is polled, and the vote pretty evenly divided. Full returns to-morrow.

THE LEGISLATURES.

What They are Engaged in Doing.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 5.—The general assembly met this afternoon and listened to the reading of the annual message of Governor Foster. The message is of the usual length and treats many topics.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 5.—The legislature of Indiana will convene on Thursday next. The hotels are already crowded with members and candidates for the various offices to be filled. An informal meeting of republican senators was held, but no nominations were made. The senatorial caucus will probably not be held until after the inauguration of Governor Porter, which takes place after Monday. General Ben Harrison's friends claim that he will receive the party nomination on the first ballot. The other prominent candidates are Hon. William Cumback and Hon. Godlove S. Orth.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, January 5.—In the senate a sensation was caused by E. B. Coxe, democrat from Luzerne county, declining to take the iron-clad oath. He made a long statement, showing that he had used money in securing his own election, and therefore could not conscientiously allow himself to be sworn in.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, January 5.—The legislature met and was organized by the republicans to-day. Governor Bigelow was sworn in.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, January 5.—The legislature met and was organized by the republicans to-day.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, January 5.—The legislature of North Carolina met to-day and organized with Hon. W. L. Dortch president of the senate, and Charles M. Cook speaker of the house. Both branches are largely democratic. The governor's message will be delivered to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 5.—The republican members of the senate and assembly in joint caucus last evening nominated on the first ballot General John F. Miller for United States senator, the vote standing: Miller, 63; Booth, 5. The democratic caucus on the fourth ballot nominated ex-Chief-Justice Wallace.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, January 5.—The state democratic committee, met in caucus yesterday, and appointed a committee to confer with the committee of low tax democrats relative to the future course of the party in the legislature. The senate had not yet organized being comparatively at a dead lock between the republicans and low tax democrats and state tax democrats.

Nashville Banner.

Hon. W. B. Ramsey, of Shelby, elected speaker of the house of representatives yesterday, owes his elevation to that position to Mr. Warren, greenbacker. On the third ballot Mr Butler received 37 votes, Mr Manson 35, and Mr Lester 1. Mr. Butler did not vote. The vote of Mr. Warren was recorded in favor of Mr. Butler, and that gentleman being declared elected, a committee was appointed to escort him to the chair. At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Warren announced that he had voted for Mr Ramsey instead of Mr. Butler. On the fifth ballot the republicans went over in a body to Mr. Warren, and Mr. Ramsey was elected, the vote standing: Ramsey, 37; Manson, 16; Cole 10; Head, 1. Mr. Ramsey did not vote. Mr. Ramsey was born in Marshall county, Mississippi, and is now 33 years old, and is a graduate of the medical college of Louisville Ky. He has spent most of his life in Shelby county, where he has been an active practitioner of his profession. Two years ago he was nominated by the republicans and greenbackers for representative from Shelby county, and by the citizens for floterial representative, and was elected to both offices. At the last election he was nominated by the republican-greenbackers and received the entire vote of both parties.

Dr. Ramsey does not claim to be well versed in parliamentary usages, but it is thought that the steadfastness and true sympathy he has in all interests pertaining to the state that he will discharge his duties with perfect fidelity and impartiality.

The Kansas Temperance Amendment.

TOPEKA, KS., January 5.—On the first of this month T. N. Sedwick, county attorney of Lyon county, tried two cases before a justice of the peace for selling liquor in violation of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution, voted on at the last election. The parties were both convicted, and, refusing to pay the fines imposed, were committed. These cases will be carried to the supreme court, where the question of the legality of the amendment will be squarely brought up. Very able counsel will be employed on both sides, and the cases will excite great interest throughout the state.

Lady Burdette-Coutts.

LONDON, January 5.—Truth this afternoon states that the marriage of Baroness Burdette-Coutts with Ashmead Bartlett will take place during the present month. That clause of the will of the Duchess St. Albans, by which the baroness would forfeit her interest in the bank in the event of her marrying a foreigner will be contested in the courts.

A Fast Mail Accident.

WILMINGTON, N. C., January 5.—The fast mail train on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad bound north, ran off the track near Magnolia. Several persons were hurt, but no one was killed. The accident was caused by the breaking of a wheel. This is the first accident of any moment on this road for many years.

A Double Calamity.

BURLINGTON, PA., January 5.—The wife of George Ware, one of the men killed at Bristol, Pa., two weeks ago by the accident on the Cincinnati express on the Pennsylvania road, has become insane. The body of Ware will be sent to England. He had been married, when killed, but three weeks.

The Coming Nuisance.

LONDON, January 5.—The Sportsman to-day says: We understand that a party of English bicyclists will start for New York on the 22d of March next for the purpose of visiting the principal cities of the United States on their machines.

Kentucky Commercial Travelers.

LOUISVILLE, January 5.—The commercial travelers of Louisville organized an association, this evening, and elected J. W. Hickman, president; W. H. Lyons, vice-president; G. W. Harris, secretary, and Edward Barrow, treasurer.

Business Resumed.

CHICAGO, January 5.—The commission and shipping firm of Roy & McLaury, who failed on the recent heavy decline in grain have paid their liabilities in full and resumed business.

TO THE LIBRARY

IT IS OUR DUTY TO GIVE.

An Important Addition and a Liberal Donation—Something that will Add Increased Interest to the Institution—Notes of Interest Concerning It.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Young Men's library association, held Tuesday night, Secretary Watson read the following letter:

ST. SIMON'S ISLAND, November 4, 1880.—Mr. Louis Gholstin—Dear Sir: When in Atlanta, I mentioned to you that under certain conditions, I would give my collection of natural history, to the Young Men's library. You asked me to put my proposition in writing, which I now do.

My collection consists of over 5,000 well marked species and varieties, all in good order, properly named and located. Many of the species are very heavily duplicated, which makes the collection contain about 40,000 specimens. The duplicates are valuable for carrying on exchanges for the increase of the collection. The shells are all in cardboard trays and are arranged in their natural order. I have also a collection of birds' eggs, I believe the largest private collection in the southern states, all properly named.

The above collection I propose to give to the Young Men's library upon the following terms and conditions: That I be appointed curate of the museum at a salary of $150 per annum, so that I will be able to spend one or two months in Atlanta each year in arranging and preparing exchanges for the further increase of the collection. It is now the largest collection of shells in the southern states, and with proper exchanging could with the number of duplicates in the collection be made one of the largest in this country. Should my proposition be accepted, I will commence packing up the shells and eggs, and be ready to bring them to Atlanta during the next summer. Yours very truly,

JAMES POSTELL.

The board considered the proposition, and decided to accept it. It will thus be seen that the library is to have a new and valuable addition of natural history. It will be one of the best of its kind in the country. There is a fine place for it in the upper room of the library building. By next July the new department will be fully arranged, and will make the already attractive hall more so.

At the same meeting of the board at which the above letter was read, there was also presented the following evidence of the liberality of a good friend of the library:

NEW YORK, December 18, 1880.—Chairman Library Committee, Atlanta—My Dear Sir: I have taken the liberty of placing to your credit with Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. the sum of $200 to be used in the purchase of books as your committee may direct. Trusting the same will be satisfactory, I am very truly yours, JOHN H. INMAN.

LIBRARY DOTS.

—The new furniture in the ladies' parlors is elegant.

—The railing will be finished soon. Mr. Bruce is pushing the matter.

—Mr. Holloway promises to finish oiling the walnut work in the reception room this week. It will look handsome.

—Gas fixtures will be placed in the alcoves and up-stairs to-day, if Messrs Hunnicutt & Bellingrath can possibly have the work done.

—The carpets bought of and the curtains presented by Messrs. Kendrick, Carter & Eckford, are admired by all visitors.

—For new members the initiation fee and dues to April 1st, are only $1. Give your name to Charlie Harman at once, and help the association, and do yourself a great benefit.

—"Endymion" is often called for; "Uncle Remus" is always out; "Tramp Abroad" is as popular as anything of Twain's. Thackeray is growing in popularity every day. His works are read much more than they were a couple of years ago.

—Mr. Dunne, the bookbinder, promises to let the library have the books which he has to rebind next week. They consist of many popular books, and will be welcomed back to the shelves. Due notice will be made of their arrival.

—No new initiation fee is charged now for old members who have let their dues lapse. There are five hundred good men in our city whose membership have lapsed since 1867, and now we ask each one of you to take advantage of the generous offer of the board and resume your membership. Your dues to April 1st will be only $1.

—The following new members were elected last Friday: William Herman Brenner, life member; Thomas F. Smith, J. G. Zachry, Charles O. Tyner, William R. Boyd, W. H. Pendleton, J. F. B. Ackerman, W. J. Tanner, H. G. Northern, Jr., C. A. Cowles, J. I. Mears, F. G. Hancock, L. J. Trotti, E. J. Appling, J. A. Perdue and J. J. Woodward. Not so many new members as last month, but we must have twenty five for February 1.

A REPLY TO GENERAL ALEXANDER

In Relation to the Proper Compensation of Railroad Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSION, Atlanta, January 4, 1881.—General E. P. Alexander, First Vice-President Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Louisville, Ky.—Dear Sir: Your letter first received by us, and then published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of the 2d inst., is intended to correct what you regard a misconception of your views contained in our second semi annual report, attributing to you "the opinion that 6 per cent dividends would be a reasonable return for stockholders in railroads to receive on their investments." The commission, having the highest regard for your character and intelligence, would not willingly misrepresent your views, nor does your letter consider them as so doing. The exact language of the report is as follows: "In the argument of General E. P. Alexander, president of the Georgia railroad, before the railroad committees of the legislature and before the commission, he stated that 6 per cent, if reliable, on the value of the Georgia railroad stock, would be satisfactory." This language we believe to be entirely accurate, conforming to the recollection of two members of the commission—one commissioner not remembering the conversation in which it occurred, perhaps not present during the whole conversation.

Other expressions in our report may seem to be more general and not limited to the Georgia railroad. If so, the foundation of our inferences was given in the language quoted above. We regarded that road as one of the strongest in the state and entitled to as good an interest as any other.

As soon as your letter of explanation was received immediate notice was given to the counsel, representing the commission, in the case then pending in the United States court, not to use your views as authority on the question, and soon thereafter our letter to you was sent, stating that in our next report, your explanation would be given. This letter did not reach you before the publication in THE CONSTITUTION.

From some of the views so cogently presented in your published letter, we are constrained to dissent, especially from the last paragraph but one, by which the public is left in case of excessive charges by railroads to the wholly inadequate protection of a return to wagons and common roads. The points of difference we cannot discuss in the papers, but will present with more fullness in our next report, our views of the principles involved in the important question, "what are reasonable and just rates?" With much respect.

Yours very truly,
JAMES M. SMITH.
CAMPBELL WALLACE,
SAM'L BARNETT.
Railroad commissioners.

New York Failures for 1880.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Three hundred and forty four failures are reported in this city during the year 1880, in which the aggregate liabilities were $19,291,852, and the assets were valued at $8,146,291. While the gross liabilities are in round numbers $2,900,000 greater than in the preceding year, the number of failures is 25 per cent, less, and is the smallest since 1873. In 1879 there were 460 failures, with liabilities of $16,384,000, and assets $[?],160,000. One reason for the increase in the liabilities for 1880 over 1879, is the large liabilities of several firms in the coffee, cigar, grocery, and iron trades, eight failures in those lines having liabilities to the amount of $10,9[?]1,751, or more than one-half of the total liabilities of the year. There were four failures in which the liabilities were over $1,000,000 each, four with liabilities between $500,000 and $1,000,000, five with liabilities between $200,000 and $500,000, nine with liabilities between $100,000 and $200,000, fifteen with liabilities between $50,000 and $100,000, and 307 in which the liabilities were less than $50,000. The coffee trade suffered most as regards the amount of liabilities. There were eight failures, in which the total liabilities were estimated at $5,297,219, and the assets $2,660,717.

An Italian Forger.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Engels & Baker, recently arrested, at the instance of the Italian vice-consul, charged with extensive forgeries in Italy, were to-day discharged by Commissioner Osborne, who held that under the treaty the examination for the extradition had not been authorized by the president of the United States and that no sworn copy of any criminal proceeding commenced by the Italian government had been presented.

Death of a Canadian Judge.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

TORONTO, January 5.—Intelligence has been received here of the death of Chief-Justice Moss in the south of France where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

WILL SARA COME?

The Prospects and the Difficulties.

The prospect of a visit from Sara Bernhardt has made the Atlanta people happy for several weeks. It has placed this city in a position envied by many a metropolis in America and accorded to few. The effort to have the great actress appear in Atlanta has been made by the Young Men's library association. It was ascertained that on the 16th of February she would be in Atlanta, on her way to New Orleans. In reply to letters asking if she could not be induced to stop here, her manager, Mr. Abbey, replied that he would have her appear one night in Atlanta if he could be guaranteed $3,000 and expenses, and he also stipulated that if the house was so large as to make 85 per cent of the gross receipts exceed $3,000, then he would take he 85 per cent. These were stiff and arbitrary terms, but the committee of the library thought the scheme could be made to pay while they were sure it would be a great event for Atlanta. Mr. Howell Glenn, as the representative of the committee, went to New York several days ago to see Mr. Abbey and arrange for the proposed dramatic "episode" in Atlanta's stage history. While he was gone THE CONSTITUTION received a cheering telegram of his success in his efforts, and people began to save their spare change for Sara. Yesterday Mr. Glenn returned to the city and late in the afternoon was grasped by a CONSTITUTION reporter, who immediately inserted into him one of his best augers.

"Well, Mr. Glenn, I see you are back?"

"Yes, I feel like I am."

"How did you come out in your enterprise?"

"Very well, I think."

"Do you believe we will surely have Bernhardt in Atlanta?"

"Yes I do. When I was in New York she and her manager were away, but I negotiated with Mr. Chapman, who represents Mr. Abbey, and I may say I was satisfied with the result."

"Couldn't you get any better terms than the $3,000 a night."

"Not one cent. You see the people are raving over the woman, and her manager having been to enormous expense wants to make all he can out of his plucky risk."

"What about the engagement of Milton Nobles at the opera house for the only night Bernhardt can be here?"

"It is true he has that night and we regret it. I learn that he wants $500 for the house that night, but I hope we can arrange with him on better terms."

"Do you think Bernhardt will certainly stop if the opera house can be had?"

"There is no doubt of it. It will be a rest in the long journey to New Orleans, and then it will pay Mr. Abbey well to put in a night here."

"Do you believe the library could afford to give the price asked for the actress?"

"Yes. Tickets would go easily at $5 for the pit; $4 for the first gallery and $1.50 for the second. I believe Atlanta would take the whole house, but then I have had letters from every large city in Georgia for seats. Augusta, it is said, will take one hundred pit chairs. Columbus, Macon, Savannah, Rome and Athens would pour in crowds while our neighbors on all the roads would be on hand. We can get reduced railroad fare and thus induce hundreds of visitors to the city."

"How do you think the venture will result for the library?"

"You see we cannot make any great amount of money, as the given demand of 85 per cent shuts off all such hope, but if the matter turns out as it seems from present appearances it must, the library will net $400 or $500 and have the honor of giving to Atlanta the greatest dramatic sensation ever known in its history."

"When will you know certainly as to Bernhardt's coming?"

"In a very few days, and I will inform you."

The New Departure of the South.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—That there is a better feeling in the south in regard to the nation with a big "N," since General Garfield was elected by such a handsome majority of the electoral vote, has been evident for some time. The southern brother was chastened, and has been, to a considerable extent, ready to adopt a new course and a more liberal policy. The first prominent man to show to the front as a leader in the new movement that is certain to arise in the south was Senator Brown, of Georgia. Brown is a shrewd man, and, seeing his opportunity of being a leader in that movement, has promptly taken advantage of it. He has so conducted himself, since the Hancock defeat, as to be considered the most liberal, and, therefore, the most sensible southern man in congress. He is not without his followers. Senator Hill trims his sails to suit the wind. He is chiefly allied with Brown in taking advantage of the new departure, which they foresee and without hesitation predict in conversation. There are other southern members who have quietly identified themselves with this movement; Senator Mahone and Representative Carlisle, of Kentucky, and Emory Speer, of Georgia. Speer does not amount to much, but Carlisle is a good sized man. The four mentioned have had frequent conferences since congress assembled in regard to the course to be pursued, and have decided to cut loose from bourbonism, to set, as they put it, for the "good of the country and a true regard for the real interests of the south." It is learned upon authority not to be questioned that they have made known their intentions to General Garfield, and have been met half way by him. They have promised him that he shall have support in the south, where no president since the war has found even the following of a corporal's guard. They have suggested to him that the movement which they intend to lead can be strengthened by the appointment of federal officers for their section with regard only for their … not allowing the question of the campaign work performed to enter into the consideration of who shall be chosen. They have even gone so far as to suggest Major Gibson, of Georgia, a cousin of the next president, as marshal to succeed Fitzsimmons.

A Move by Gould.

ELDORADO, K. S., January 5.—Parties representing Jay Gould are here for the purpose of working up a franchise for the extension of the Leroy branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad to the Arkansas river, a distance of 100 miles. This would give Gould an air-line from St. Louis to southwest Kansas and enable him to make the Southern Pacific connection on the Rio Grande by a route of 170 miles shorter than any other line he now has.

Died at the Age of 115 Years.

ST. LOUIS, January 5.—Mrs. Harriet N. Coper, a colored woman, died in Chellenham, one of the suburbs of this city, on New Year's day, aged 115 years. She weighed 400 pounds. Mrs. Coper was the mother of twenty-five children, the youngest of whom is 62 years old. Her husband is 101 years old, and still living.

A Narrow Escape.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONGUEVIL, QUEBEC, Jan 5.—The ice bridge railway was connected with the southeastern railway this morning. There are 1,000 loaded cars ready to cross. This afternoon an engine while crossing broke through and is now submerged in 25 feet of water. The driver and fireman heard the ice crackle, jumped off and were not injured.

Peculiarily Troubled.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

COLUMBUS, O., January 5.—Otto Orend, a well-known democratic politician, shot and killed himself to-day, probably because of pecuniary troubles.

A Lucky Man.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BUFFALO, January 5.—Louis Elernsberger, a street-car conductor of this city, has fallen heir to an estate in Germany, valued at $100,000.

Closing of the Hospital Fair.

The fair for the benefit of the Atlanta hospital which has been going on for several weeks in the rooms under the Young Men's library closed last night. The weather since the commencement of the fair has been exceedingly disagreeable and on that account it has not been as successful as was desired and expected. However, the ladies by their commendable patience and energy have secured a very neat sum for the hospital, and deserve the thanks of those who feel the necessity for maintaining a place of refuge for the afflicted in destitute circumstances.

The following articles were raffled last night: At the Sister's table, a pair of handsome vases, silver tea set and a pair of settees, won by W. J. Tanner; bale of cotton, won by L. F. Smith; 500 yards of sheeting, won by O. C. Carroll, and donated to the hospital. The clock was won by S. B. Gates. At Mrs. Duffy's table, Mrs. H. Johnson won the set of parlor furniture, and Mrs. Daniel O'Conner a bolt of cloth. J. C. Kimball won a flower stand at Mrs. Malone's table. Many articles are still on hand which will be disposed of at private sale. The amount cleared by the fair is not yet known.

Colored Emigrants for Texas.

A car load of colored emigrants, sixty-five in number, passed through here last night at midnight, en route from Wilmington, N. C., for Texas via Montgomery, Ala. They were quite jolly and did not seem to care a cent for wind and weather. Their fondness for rations settles the point that they are ration-al beings.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

FLORIDA has no residence for her governor.

JUTE is now being cultivated to a considerable extent in the eastern part of North Carolina.

JEFFERSON DAVIS's "Memoirs" will be given to the public in April.

THE sugar business of Louisiana is rapidly increasing.

WEST VIRGINIA furnished 32,068 soldiers to the Union army during the war.

THE production of pig iron in Alabama shows an increase of 8,000 tons over last year.

A COCKING main will come off in Greenville, South Carolina, during January.

SIXTY ONE failures in the district tributary to the Mobile agency of Dun, for the year 1880.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH, of Louisiana, will produce a million of pounds of sugar this year.

FOR the month of December bullion assays at the Charlotte branch mint $5,228.71.

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia, boasts of a negro man who has a horn growing out the side of his head.

THE price of coal in Charlotte, North Carolina, is $8 a ton.

THERE is a heavy emigration of white men from Alabama to Louisiana.

THE sixteen southern states contain a school population of 5,214,004.

COLONEL J. BRADFORD, of Florida, gathered from one tree this year 5,724 oranges.

A WILMINGTON, N. C., woman gave birth to triplets last Monday. Each child has two front teeth.

A SURREY county, Va., man claims to have read no newspaper and no work but the Bible for ten years.

DURING the late cold weather the Catawba river in North Carolina has been frozen over. This is the first time in 27 years.

IT will take five hundred years to exhaust the coal in Wise county, Va., at the rate of 2,000 tons a day.

The Constitution

Never in our history has a reliable, first-class newspaper been so essentially needed by the Southern people as at present.

Never has THE CONSTITUTION been as thoroughly equipped and so fully prepared to furnish such a paper as at present.

With telegraphic service unequalled by any Southern paper; with trained Correspondents in every locality in which its readers are interested.

With a capable Editorial Staff, a corps of efficient Reporters, and the best of "special" contributors, THE CONSTITUTION can promise to its readers that it will be better than ever before, and will confirm its position as the leading Southern newspaper.

While THE CONSTITUTION will carry the general news of the day, and express its opinions frankly on political topics, it will devote special attention to the development of Southern resources in all legitimate channels or directions.

Every Georgian and every man interested in Southern enterprise and growth should read THE CONSTITUTION in one of its editions.

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Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

Entered as second-class matter in the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 6, 1881.

THE republicans of the California legislature have nominated General J. F. Miller for senator. He is a fur and seal millionaire. None but millionaires need apply on the Pacific slope for a seat in the senate.

THE apportionment bill presented by Mr. Sprague yesterday proposes to keep the house at its present size, making the ratio 168,498. On this basis Georgia would be entitled to nine members, with a margin of about 25,000 unrepresented.

THE house was yesterday engaged in considering the army appropriation bill. On account of the illness of Mr. Fernando Wood, the funding bill was not taken up. No Georgia nominations were sent in.

THE Tennessee legislature is not yet in working order. There are too many kinds of democrats in the upper house, and too many of the opposition in the other branch. But still it is believed that a democratic United States senator will be elected.

THE verdict of the press on the old year is, it was as productive of general happiness as it was uneventful—a dull, drowsy commercial period, in which country after country recovered from the general depression of previous years, and in which no great war or other calamity occurred. The dead year will not fill a large place in history, but it was nevertheless a year that will bear repetition.

IT was eighty years ago last Saturday since the celebration of the formal union of Ireland and Great Britain and to the millions of Irish people, generation after generation, the weary years were the most distressful they ever experienced. Not one of them can be said to have been in Ireland years of peace and contentment. Can it be that a crime against millions will much longer go unpunished?

THE good work of banishing hunger and cold from the houses of the poor in the city, is still going on; but it is not going on in a satisfactory manner. It is plain that a system of visitation should be resorted to. The suffering poor should be sought out, and the issuance of certificates stopped. The latter are issued as freely as wild-cat bills were in the old days, and the basis of each, in many instances, is very much alike. The distribution of the relief fund through the police force would be preferable to the certificate system—in fact, any other known plan would be better.

The Growing States.

The Chicago Tribune, after a spell of desperate work in figures, brings out this table showing the relative growth of population by groups of states:

	Per cent Increase. 1860–1870.	Per cent Increase. 1870–188[illegible]
Eastern group	16	18
Northwestern group	64	34
Southern group	10	34
Pacific group	9 ½	48
District of Columbia	83	35
Grand average	22½	29½

This result is reached by detaching Missouri from the fifteen other southern states, to which it rightly belongs, and placing it in the list of northwestern states. Even then the increase of the south is only exceeded in the new Pacific states. The eastern groups comprises all the states east of Ohio. Of the total increase —11,366,024—the south gets the benefit of 4,636,868, leaving only 6,729,166 to be divided up among the states of the east, of the northwest and of the Pacific groups, besides the District of Columbia. And yet there are people whose contempt for "the poverty-stricken section" is almost immeasurable. Such people are in a way to have their eyes opened to the truth of the situation.

Local Divisions in the South.

To Colonel A. K. McClure of the Philadelphia Times, belongs the credit of being the first sojourner at the south to discover that the political solidity of the white people of this section is not only not dangerous to the country at large, but has heretofore proven an effectual barrier to the real evils that would have resulted from the bestowal of the right of suffrage upon an ignorant class of voters. To the people of the south, the permanent danger of the situation is one of the common-places of our politics—so obvious to everybody that it seemed hardly worth discussing. The tone of astonishment with which Colonel McClure deals with this desperate side of southern politics, however, leads us to suspect that our newspapers have not dwelt with sufficient emphasis upon the real dangers contingent upon the breaking up of the political solidity of the south—an event that is so devoutly prayed for by the unthinking partisans who have control of a majority of the republican papers at the north.

We have endeavored to show these ridiculous persons that it is idle to expect or even hope for a serious break in the solid south on national issues so long as the bourbons of republicanism control their party and give to that powerful organization the attitude of renewing its oppression of the south. In every campaign since the war that attitude has constituted the unwritten platform of the republican party. The liberal, progressive and independent republicans have uttered loud and vigorous protests against it, to be sure, but they have invariably succumbed to what they conceive to be the pressure of public opinion, and their protests merely serve to give them a somewhat humbler place in the republican procession—though they still trot within hailing distance of the beplumed bourbons who ride at the head of the victorious column. So the southern republicanism is only another name for political oppression of the southern people. That has been our experience, and we can find republican authority for the statement that our experience has been decidedly a rough one. Southern human nature is pretty much the same as northern human nature, and we are certain that if the tables were turned the north would be as steadily solid as the south. At any rate, as observers and chroniclers of current history, we feel moved to renew and reiterate the statement that it is absurd to expect any divisions among the white people in the south with respect to national politics. Self-preservation is a law of politics as well as of nature, and it is not to be expected that a condition of affairs which is a result of republicanism is to be cured by a republican victory. This is a dream of superficial editors, but the results of disease are not eradicated by propagating the disease itself.

These same superficial editors—as well as editors who are not superficial—have a way of gloating over the merely local divisions in the south which shows that they by no means appreciate the situation. These local divisions mean nothing more nor less than political demoralization of the most deplorable kind. We do not draw the color line when speaking of ignorant voters at the south. Unchecked ignorance, whether it be black or white, is demoralizing, degrading and dangerous wherever its influence is felt. Armed with the ballot, this ignorance becomes tenfold more dangerous than before, for it then becomes an instrument most thoroughly fitted to the hands of demagogues who desire, through the medium of political preferment, to prey upon society. If northern editors, wise or superficial, could have the opportunity of witnessing an election in the south from which party lines have been eliminated they would not dare to advise even local divisions at the south. An intuitive fear of the results of such divisions has kept our people practically solid, and this solidity has operated as an effectual barrier to the effects of ignorant suffrage; but it will be an evil day for the south and for the whole country when indiscriminate divisions headed by unscrupulous demagogues shall make ignorance the balance of power in elections. This Colonel McClure very clearly perceives, and he warns the country against it. What effect this will have upon the superficials at the north is immaterial; but it is a warning that ought to address itself to the apprehension of every thoughtful southern man.

The Southern Cultivator.

In his "Thoughts for the Month," in the January number, the editor of the Southern Cultivator reviews the remarkable progress that has been made in the culture of cotton since Mr. David Dickson inaugurated his system of chemical farming and his improved methods of cultivation. He shows, moreover, that if three-fourths of the cotton seed of the crop of 1879 had been carried to the cotton mills, the gross yield would have been nearly fifty million dollars, half of which would have come from the sale of the oil. Another marked feature of progress in the last decade, to which the editor calls attention, is the extensive substitution of oats for corn as stock feed, and he says that a rotation of cotton and oats in regular succession is the most advantageous method of cropping that can be adopted in the cotton states.

The agricultural department of the January Cultivator contains articles on checking cotton, a remedy for the frenching of corn, the growth and size of carp, winter arrangements, peanuts as food, fodder in silos, the localizing effect of climate on agriculture, tobacco beds, corn-growing, the temperature of the soil during winter, the comparative yields in poor land of short or long-limbed cotton, oats versus upland corn, cotton-picking by machinery, and the fence laws. The stock department has articles on the care of horse's hoof in winter, an arctic lesson on the economy of food in winter, and the training of oxen. The dairy department has articles on cows resisting milkers, good and bad milkers, the economy of full feeding for milk, and winter dairying. The poultry department has articles on the management of poultry, charcoal and lime, and the use of an incubator. The other departments, especially the inquiry department, contains timely and suggestive articles, and it may be said, upon the whole, the Cultivator opens the new year more auspiciously than ever.

THE election yesterday for county officers in this county shows that cartoons are not a popular way for candidates to electioneer. They recoil.

As might be supposed Shaun is an Ohio man.

IF the colored preachers, instead of giving charity certificates to well-to do negroes, would endeavor to teach them a little self-respect, a good work would be accomplished. There are plenty of colored people in Atlanta who have too much self-respect to apply for charity which they do not need; but the numbers which have swarmed around the headquarters of the charity fund show that the colored preachers have not exercised any discretion in issuing certificates. For many reasons this is to be regretted.

IF the charity fund holds out much longer, it will be impossible for the people of Atlanta to employ labor. Washerwomen are at a premium now.

MR. CONKLING refuses to define his attitude toward the new administration. If the Utica rooster will pardon the brief interruption, the public is more interested in his attitude towards the Sprague administration.

THE fact Mrs Sprague is an Ohio man should not be lost sight of.

WHITTAKER is to have a new trial. This is probably harder on the public than it is on Whittaker. For our part, we hope he will be able to prove that his ears were not the guilty parties.

THE fast mail seems to be a matter of day before yesterday. Still, we wish it a prosperous new year.

FATHER CLAPP has retired from the Washington Republican without definitely answering his own conundrum: "Have we an 'Ireland amongst us?" The country will now breathe freer.

MR. ROYALL is hardly prepared to deny that Tourgee's book is a very fascinating piece of fiction.

THERE is loud talk of making Mr. Blaine secretary of state. Having petrified Mr. Evarts, the cunning republicans want to make a mummy of Mr. Blaine.

COLONEL JOHN W. FORNEY is spoken of as a democratic candidate for mayor of Philadelphia. As a matter of course, we wish the colonel well; but, really, is it any honor to be a democratic candidate for mayor of Philadelphia? We can understand why an ambitious man might strive to be a sexton, or something of that kind, but why a man in good health should desire to be mayor of Philadelphia is a mystery.

A GOOD many railroad enterprises are pointing southwest. There is a good deal more in the south than the average northern man dreams of.

THE indications all are that Mr. Conkling will be just as notorious as if he were born and bred in Ohio; and in Brooklyn as well as the United States of America, notoriety is a great thing.

THE fact that Don Cameron "visited his 'wife's relations' in the neighborhood of Mentor the other day is savagely commented on by the western journals. Mr. Cameron, it would appear, is by no means the Ohio man he has been cracked up to be.

IN GENERAL.

—The merry, merry plumber and his bill.

—New York city last year imported $544,000,000 worth of goods. All other ports only $217,000,000.

—Those who have tried it have already discovered that it is just as hard to borrow money in 1881 as it was in 1880.

—Mr William L. Alden, the humorist, has resigned from the New York Times to enter the service of Harper & Bros.

—The almanac crop for 1881 is now being gathered. To be digestible they should be boiled three hours before being served.

—Salvini has a son 21 years old, who has received a university education, and is now studying law in Florence.

—Leap year has gone glimmering, and hundreds of lovely young men remain unwed. Thus are golden opportunities wasted.

—The general verdict is that if the past few days is a sample of the manufacture of the new weather-maker, General Hazen, he should retire "directly and to onst."

—Congressmen talk of "my district" and "my people." In some cases, possibly in many, they speak correctly. What a man has bought with his money is his own.

—Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, on Christmas day, made each of his daughters a present of 1,000 shares of Lake Shore stock—market value of each gift $137,000.

—Jeff Davis and wife expect to go to Europe in June for their daughter, but Mr. Davis hopes to complete the manuscript of his book before he sails, its appearance from the press being now timed for next fall.

—At all the entertainments given since the Bernhardt arrived there has been cause for gratitude to her for having set the fashion of covering up scraggy necks with a frill of some kind.

—The project of an elevated railroad in Boston is hindered by the great cost of a right of way. The city will not give up a street without a provision for full compensation to property owners. The same view of the question is taken in St. Louis.

—Colonel W. F. Elkin, the last but one of the famous "long nine," headed by Abraham Lincoln, in the Illinois legislature in 1839 40, has died in Decatur. Ninian W. Edwards, of Springfield, alone survives. The aggregate height of the "long nine" was precisely fifty-four feet. They secured the removal of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield.

—A rumor is current of the flight of young James Flood from San Francisco with a woman of the demi-monde. The rumor is to the effect that he took $2,500,000 in bonds given him by his father about a year ago. Viola Elwood is given as the name of the woman who joined her lover at Ogden. The parents of young Flood deny the story.

—The marriage of the czar to his second wife took place at the chateau of Tsarskoe Selo, in the presence of Count Adlerberg, General Ryteef, the most intimate friend of the czar, Count Milintine, minister of war, and General Loris Melikoff. The bride now wears the title of Princess Yourley, which is one of the titles belonging to the Romanoff family.

—You've seen the man who dances about on the very coldest day with no overcoat, and who sneers at the idea that it is even chilly. It is very embarrassing for that man to have his son give it away that the old man has six undershirts and a cardigan jacket under his white shirt, and the boy stands a show to get spanked when the old man gets home.

—Sheikh Hammunde Berda, a religious recluse, of Cairo—Egypt, not Illinois—has got himself very much disliked by his neighbors by drowning several of his wives in a well on his premises. It was pretty mean in old Mr. Sheikh to foul the water in a well, when a river ran within a quarter of a mile of his premises; but he explains that when the panic of 1872 came upon him he had to curtail expenses to make both ends meet, and he had long intended to fill up that old well, anyhow, as its water was too brackish for use. If this is the case we acquit him on the ground of sanity, and believe that his neighbors are prejudiced.—Norristown Herald

The New South.
Boston Herald, ind.

What the new south shall be, industrially, it is hard to foretell That it is to be greatly prosperous seems almost certain. And that the feeling which Senator Hoar expressed in relation to education, of hearty sympathy and unselfish co operation on the part of the north, holds true of our people in respect to the material growth of that section, we believe to be true also. There has never been any "hate" of the southern people in New England. A majority of our citizens hated slavery, and held decided opinions as to the habits and customs connected with that institution. But it was really a slow process to get even our northern soldiery imbued with the determined fighting spirit upon which victory depends The demagogues of our section have played against the demagogues of the other, and have beaten them badly; but the south will find no obstacle to her progress in any direction in the hearts or heads of our people. We do not share to the full the gorgeous anticipations of those who look for a wide-spread and permanent manufacturing interest at the south. The climate, the character of the population, and the immense advantage which northern and foreign capital, skill and energy have in their established manufactures and secured markets, will make the growth there, beyond a certain point, slow and difficult. But, whatever happens, the yankee can take care of himself. He is not given to "squealing" or asking odds. If the south can beat him at his own trade, as the west has beaten him at agriculture and the foreigner, upon the sea, he will go at something else. He has not lost his "faculty," nor slackened the grip on affairs that has given him independence for the last hundred years and more. But nature seems to have settled some things, and among them that, in raising cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice, the south has an advantage that cannot be taken from her. The market for these will never fail. In other products of the soil she has abundant opportunity to diversify her industries. Her mines are still undeveloped. It is quite within the range of probabilities that silk, tea, and perhaps other products not yet naturalized there, will be added to her source of wealth. With freedom, education, and that "fine flower of civilization, tolerance, industry and a guarantee of equal rights and privileges to all citizens, the future of the new south will surpass the wildest dreams of those who mistakably sought to found there a slave trade.

The Georgia Vote No Good
Providence Journal.

It would seem that the construction of the constitution in relation to the counting of the electoral vote of Georgia, which the Journal insisted upon from the first, is likely to prevail. Senator Edmunds has taken the position that these votes, cast upon a day not provided for in the fundamental law, are null and void. Prominent democrats in Washington hold the same view, and they very properly make a distinction between the case of the snow-bound electors of Wisconsin years ago, who were acting upon the intent to perform their constitutional duty in the constitutional way, and were prevented by the act of God, and that of the Georgia electors who deliberately, knowingly and freely acted under a state statute, and in negligence and violation of the federal law. This seems to be unanswerable reasoning; and they also take the ground suggested in these columns, that no better time could be found to insist upon and obey the law than when such obedience affected neither the legal nor equitable rights of a particular state. In a case of great hardship, there might be some excuse for straining the law, but the vote of Georgia in the present instance is of no practical value To say that because it has, or would have, no influence, it should be illegally counted, is to open a gate it might prove difficult to shut.

Garfield's Policy Outlined.
New York Tribune.

The time seems fit for at least one statement about the approaching administration of President Garfield. It is not to be used as a makeweight in the pending senatorial contests, whether in New York or elsewhere. We are fully authorized to say this, and the words are entitled to their full significance. It is proper to say further that the incoming administration will see to it that the men from New York and other states who had the courage at Chicago to obey the wishes of their districts in balloting for president, and who thus finally voted for Garfield, shall not suffer for it nor lose by it. They will not fail of honorable recognition for their independence, their courage, their resolute pursuit of the policy they believed best for the republican party and for the country. Gentlemen at Albany, who are said to have been threatened with a different course at Washington, may reassure themselves. The administration of President Garfield is to be an administration for the whole republican party. It will foment no quarrels It will most earnestly seek the things that make for peace and for the best interests of the party it represents, but it will not permit its friends to be persecuted for their friendship. Whoever has been persuaded to doubt this may as well make henceforth a declaration of independence from the dictation of any authority, save the wishes of constituents and his own convictions of policy and right.

Progress in South Carolina.
Augusta Evening News.

South Carolina is forging ahead in the line of northern precedents. The anti-whisky bill recently referred to in these columns has passed both houses of the legislature, and is probably now a law by the ratification of the governor. The sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, including malt liquors and wines, is absolutely prohibited outside of the incorporated cities, towns and villages. When it is considered that the points thus excepted are exceedingly few in comparison with similar municipalities at the north the widespread extent and consequent harshness of the prohibition will be perceived. If the new statute is rigidly enforced it will operate as a very effectual blockade upon the rural dram drinkers.

The legislature of the same state has also passed an act to punish the carrying about the person of concealed deadly weapons. Among the weapons enumerated are pistols, dirks, daggers, slung shots, metal knuckles and razors. The razor, as is well known, is the favorite weapon of the negroes, and the News and Courier, which ought to know, remarks that it is a more unpleasant instrument to encounter in hostile hands than the famous shotgun that we have all heard so much about. It must not be taken for granted from all this that the millennium is about to be instituted in South Carolina, for it is one thing to make laws, and another and a harder thing to enforce them.

A Chance for Grant.
Chicago Times, ind.

The advocates of a public provision for General Grant claim that he cannot, consistently with self-respect, engage in any mercantile or industrial pursuit. If this ridiculous claim were true, it would not hold as to farming. Any man, the king even, may farm. If General Grant were not raiding the treasury on the score of poverty there would be no right upon the part of the public to discuss his private affairs, but since he proposes, or, what is the same thing, it is proposed for him by his friends who go unrebuked by him, that he shall become a pensioner upon the public, it is not indelicate to allude to a fact well-known, that the general is the owner of a farm near St. Louis. Under his supervision it might be made to pay, and if he had any of the sturdy independence of old "By the Eternal," he would work that farm rather than become beholden for a provision which it is hardly conceivable that he really needs.

The Word Blizzard.
Detroit Free Press.

The derivation of the word "blizzard" is not generally known. We will elucidate: When one of those superior creatures who inhabitant Boston enters his æsthetic home on a cold night he removes his cultured muffler from his refined throat and remarks: "The atmospheric exuberance is antagonistic to the preservation of caloric in the physiological structure," which, translated, means, "it blows hard." When a degenerate Chicago man returns home at 3 a. m. from a chicken fight, after having observed the fall of the mercury and several other things in liquid form, he explains the state of the atmosphere to the angry partner of his joys as follows: "M'dearsh, bl'sh 'ard—bl'zzard," after which he encounters a blizzard from his indignant spouse.

The Coldest Thing Extant.
Milwaukee Sun.

It is said that Kate Claxton puts snow on her neck when she plays the "Two Orphans" to make her shiver. We always supposed the other orphan touched Kate with her bare foot to make her shiver. A woman's bare foot beats snow by thirty degrees.

A Valuable Suggestion.
Augusta Chronicle.

THE CONSTITUTION paternally advises Judge Lochrane's German bondholders to go to the developers who victimized them for payment. Here is a valuable suggestion for Judge Lochrane. He might take a new departure and make a bigger fee.

The Shame of It.
Chicago Times.

The president should think twice before putting Jay Gould's attorney, Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, upon the supreme bench. But the shame of it is that he will think twice and do it.

The South Can Help Herself.
Columbia Register.

The south has all the capital she needs in her cotton if she will use it. She has the credit abroad in that cotton if she will use it.

Who Sparks Is.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

Congressman Sparks will not bow to General Grant or bend to General Weaver. Sparks is the P. Henry and Wm. Tell of the house.

—The organ rolled its notes from the growling diapason to the gentle flute; and the congregation accompanied by deep sepulchral coughs to coughs scarcely audible, because they had not yet heard of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

—Prominent candidates for the senate in West Virginia: Frank Hereford, present incumbent; H M Matthews, governor of the state, and J N. Camden, vice-president of the Standard oil company and "king" of the West Virginia petroleum interest. Chances are in favor of the oil-man, who has a "bar'l."

Premature Loss of the Hair

May be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

HOUSEKEEPERS should insist upon obtaining **Burnett's Flavoring Extracts,** they are the best.

—The Herald is of the opinion that there has been a good deal of lying about the Ponca business. For instance, it was reported that half of the tribe died because of the change of climate incident to their removal to the Indian territory, when in fact only sixty are missing out of 800.

—A pocketfull of money amounts to little when health is gone. To enjoy life, a good appetite, sound digestion and elastic limbs, take Tutt's Pills. Then, if you are poor, you will be happy; if rich, you can enjoy your money. They dispel low spirits and give buoyancy to mind and body.

—Miss Mary Anderson has won the good opinion of Salvini, who calls her a fine actress, and there is said to be a prospect that before the great Italian actor leaves this country he will play Ingomar to her Parthenia.

—Samuel H. Irwin, of Ute Creek, Colfax county, New Mexico, says: The "Only Lung Pad" has done more my wife my wife than all the gallons of Cod Liver Oil, French or American, she has taken, or all the Doctor's Medicine she has used. See advertisement.
nov13—d6m tues thur sat &wky6m K

—Some fellow in Ohio has discovered that there are 33,525 ways of spelling scissors. If he will only discover one way to find a pair of scissors in a newspaper office the Ohio gentleman's efforts will be appreciated.

—W. E. Miller, of Bellvue, Ohio, says: I have been troubled with Asthma, and received no relief until I procured your "Only Lung Pad." I can recommend it to any one having the asthma. See advertisement.
nov13—d6m tues thur sat &wky6m K

—A couple arrived at San Francisco on their bridal tour, and took a room at a hotel. The bridegroom then informed the bride that he was out of money, and did not know how to get any. He said that the best thing for them to do was to commit suicide. She agreed, and suggested the use of laudanum, of which she had a bottle. They divided the drug into two equal parts and swallowed it. The man died, but the dose proved insufficient to kill the woman, and she has recovered

A Smooth Complexion can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. For promptly regulating the liver and kidneys and purifying the blood there is nothing like it, and this is the reason why it so quickly removes pimples and gives a rosy bloom to the cheek. See notice.
dec16—d1m tues thur sat &w1m 2dp

—A charming picture of country life from the New Haven Register: "The farmer's lad now hustles around and gets his chores out of the way early in the evening, and, arraying himself in his Sunday-go-to meeting ready-mades, leads a life of reckless enjoyment at candy-pulls, where all the girls sit in groups in the corner and snicker."

A Grand Idea.

The greatest yet is Dr. Flagg's Improved Liver and Stomach Pad. All diseases arising from Indigestion, Impure Blood and Biliousness it cures at once without the use of drugs. jan2—d&w1w

—The following is a description of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague in her glory: "At one of her receptions, when her popularity was at its hight her dress was, like herself, a wonder—a marvelous robe of two shades—a pale blue and a pearly white, a tint rather than a shade. It was embroidered in wreaths on the blue satin petticoat and bouquets on the court train and square cut waist. The sleeves were rather tight to the elbows, and deep white duchesse lace fell over the rounded white arm, on which sparkled gold bracelets set with diamonds. On her head she wore a tiara of turquoise and diamonds; her earrings matched the tiara."

Or old or young, or grave or gay,
Those who now let their teeth decay,
With breath we can't endure:
The thought their after life will haunt,
That they neglected SOZODONT,
That would have kept all pure.
jan4—d3t tues thur sat&w1t

—When a wealthy Brahmin wishes to entertain a friend all night he hires a native for twelve cents to lie in bed all day. The guest occupying a bed recently slept in, reposes well at night.

COLUMBUS, GA., Nov. 26, 1877.

DR. C. J. MOFFETT—Dear Sir: Since learning its value, I always keep your TEETHINA (Teething Powders) in my house, and consider it an indispensable medicine for small children. I have known it to remove worms when all other remedies had failed.
M. M. MOORE,
Clerk City Council

COLUMBUS, GA., Feb. 6, 1878.

DR. C J. MOFFETT—Dear Sir: We can commend your TEETHINA (Teething Powders) as the most satisfactory prescription we ever used for the loose bowels or eruptions of our children. They have saved us many dollars in doctors' bills. Yours truly, B. T. HATCHER,
(of firm of McGehee & Hatcher, Warehouse and Commission Merchants.)
jan1—d1m no9 tues thur sat &wky1m

—The common council of London has decided on presenting to General Roberts a sword of honor for his services in India. In sixty years it has only given six swords. The last to a general was to Sir G. Wolseley, in 1874; to a naval man, to Admiral Pellew, Viscount Exmouth, in 1817.

Why will You Die?

Or suffer, or lie sick in bed for days, simply because you neglect to be warned of impending danger by your Headaches, gloomy despondent feelings and sallow complexion. Live, be well and be cheerful by taking H. H. P. 109 aug9 d1y

—Owing to the drouths last summer, it is supposed, the water of the Hudson river is unusually salt this winter. Above Crum elbow, in Duchess county, Mr. Ames, the amateur fisherman of Esopus, has taken a number of cod since the cold weather set in, an event unprecedented in the history of the river. Brackish water is now found some distance above Poughkeepsie, at points where the water has invariably been fresh.

Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh,
MEMPHIS, TENN.,

Writes: For WEAK DIGESTION, CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, and went of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF. Sold by all Druggists.
DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, Atlanta.
204 june11—d&wly fol im rd mat C

FUNERAL NOTICE.

McCARTER—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. G. R. McCarter and Brother, No. 78 Broad street, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of the former, to-day (Thursday), January 6th, at Trinity Church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOAKS & SUITS
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEFFRAS, SEELEY & CO.
CINCINNATI.
IMPORTERS OF
MILLINERY.
REPRESENTED BY
J. P. PETTY, Atlanta, Ga.
jan6—d6m wed fri sun

GEORGIA, JASPER COUNTY.—ORDINARY's Office, January Term, 1881.—William F. Jordan, administrator of the estate of Wiley B Grubbs, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged his trust, and prays for letters of dismission:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.
F. M. SWANSON, Ordinary.
jan6 –w1aw3m

Zachariah N. Cross, Executor and Propounder, vs. Sarah A. Cross, et al—Probate of Will in Solemn Form—Walton Court of Ordinary, December Term, 1880.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT THAT Alexander A. Cross, Washington C. Cross, Samuel L. Cross, Isabella Cross, Frances Cross and Milton Cross, children of John W. Cross, deceased, and heirs at law of Silas Cross, deceased, reside in the state of Alabama, and have not received notice of the application of Zachariah N. Cross for probate in solemn form of the will of said Silas Cross, deceased, now pending in said Court; It is ordered by the Court that service be perfected on said Alexander A. Cross, Washington C. Cross, Samuel L. Cross, Isabella Cross, Frances Cross and Milton Cross, of the notice to appear at the hearing of said application at the February Term, 1881, of said Court, to which will be continued, by publication of this order once a week for four weeks in The Atlanta Constitution before said February Term.
THOS. GILES, Ordinary.

A true extract from the minutes of said Court, December Term, 1880. This the 22d day of December 1880. THOS. GILES, Ex-officio Clerk.
jan 6—d1aw4w thur

Select School.

Misses Sergeant and Prather Teachers.

The object method of teaching used. All the usual English branches taught. Latin, French and German without extra charge. Terms, from $2 to $5 per month. Location, 29 Luckie street. Exercises resumed January 3d, 1881.
jan6—d3t thur sat tues

NOTICE.

R. F. DeBELLE'S INTEREST IN OUR BUSINESS ceased on January 1, 1881.
MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.
Jan6—2t

MR. M. T. CASTLEBERRY HAVING TAKEN an equal interest in the furniture business heretofore carried on by John D. Stocker, at 65 Whitehall and 92 Broad streets, the firm name will hereafter be known as

Stocker & Castleberry,

Thanking our friends for their liberal patronage, we ask for a continuance of the same.
JOHN D. STOCKER,
M. T. CASTLEBERRY
Atlanta, Ga., January 1, 1881. jan2d1w

THE MITCHELL WAGONS.

Monarch of the Road.



ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

MITCHELL, LEWIS & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

MITCHELL

FARM, PLATFORM, SPRING AND 3-SPRING

WAGONS.

We are manufacturing Wagons expressly for the Southern trade, and use the very best timber, which has been seasoned for two years. We iron our Wagons in the most substantial manner, and paint them handsomely with the best quality of paint. By using thoroughly seasoned timber we avoid loose tires, bands, etc., and by using superior quality of paint they will stand the weather and retain thier fine appearance. A FULL ASSORTMENT IS KEPT IN ATLANTA WITH OUR GENERAL AGENT.

For information relating to prices, in large or small quantities, please address
WM. L. P. WIARD, General Agent,
Corner Broad and Hunter Streets, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
jan5—d2t thur tues

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House!

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1881.

J. E. McDONOUGH and ROBERT FULFORD, Managers and Proprietors.

Miss Annie Pixley,

The charming songstress and actress, who has just closed a most brilliant engagement at the Grand Opera House, New York, crowding that vast auditorium every night. 22,000 persons in 14 performances, and now crowding the Novelty Theater, Williamsburg, with delighted audiences who witness her rendition of

"M'Liss,"

CHILD of the SIERRA,

In which play she will introduce her varied selections of Songs, Duets and Medleys, supported by J. E. McDonough, as YUBA BILL, and a company of absolute merit.

Admission as usual. Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's. jan2d4t

One Night Only, Friday, Jan. 7, 1881.

RICE SURPRISE PARTY,

The Paragon of Excellence of Extravaganza Combination,

Who will appear in the great New York success, the grand Comic and Musical Extravaganza.

REVELS.

Which will be presented with the entire Company. All the Paris imported Costumes, and

With Grand Musicl: The Sagacious Turtle. The Grand Sword Quadrille. The Knights' Tournament. The Working Horse. The Kick Clock, etc.

Popular prices. Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's Music Store. jan2 d5t

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

Take Notice.

All correspondence should be with M. A. Dauphin as below. IN ALL CASES the TICKETS themselves are sent, and NEVER circulars offering certificates, or anything else instead. Any one proposing to offer anything else by circular or otherwise on his own behalf or that of the Company, is a SWINDLER

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1881—128th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879 with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000,
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write, clearly giving full address. Send orders by express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, at No. 319 Broadway, New York Or P. O. Box 184, Atlanta, Georgia.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A EARLY.
000 dec14—d&wkytiljan11 top col

28th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,

In the city of Louisville, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1881

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 9, 1878.

This is a special act, and has never been repealed.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st, rendered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are fair.

N. B.—The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

JANUARY DRAWING.

1 Prize		[illegible],000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each		10,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes	20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes		2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " "		1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " "		900
1,960 Prizes		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POST-OFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upward, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal building Louisville, Ky., or F. J. COMMERFORD, 212 Broadway, New York.
000 jal2—d4w tues thur sa&2w1 sts

SELF-BASTING



PAT. AUG., 1879.

BROILER.

Saves all the Gravy! Bastes While Broiling! Makes no Smoke! Keeps the Fire Bright!

Send One Dollar and get a sample, and ask for quantity price.

MANUFACTURED BY

GEO. D. WINCHELL,

No. 123 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Sale by all retail Stove Dealers.

AGENTS WANTED EVERY-WHERE.

dec2—d12 tues thur sat

J. G. ZACHRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Law office of N. J. Hammond.
nov24,1880—d9m

PATENT MEDICINES.

1881.

Lamar, Rankin & Lamar

WHOLESALE

Drug & Medicine

WAREHOUSE,

Corner Decatur and Pryor Streets,

TENDER THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON TO THEIR CUSTOMERS, AND TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC, AND INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR USUAL LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE OF BUSINESS.

THE SNOW HAS INJURED A PART OF OUR HOLIDAY TRADE, AND WE HAVE LEFT OVER A NICE ASSORTMENT OF

Colored Flowers

GRASSES,

Plumes, Etc., Etc.

WHICH WE WILL CLOSE OUT CHEAP.

TO

MERCHANTS

AND

DEALERS.

OUR STOCK NEVER WAS LARGER OR BETTER ASSORTED, AND YOU CANNOT BEGIN THE NEW YEAR BETTER THAN TO BUY A GOOD BILL OF

RELIABLE

Drugs and Medicines

—FROM A—

Reliable House

1 000 ounces Morphine.
500 ounces Quinine.
500 pounds Calomel.
50 barrels Epsom Salts.
1 car load Copperas.
50 gross Tutt's Pills.
100 dozen Hop Bitters.
500 cases Ball Potash.
500 kegs Soda.
50 gross Axle Grease.

We have just secured 500 cases Tolu, Rock and Rye.

We have the largest stock of Paint, Oils and Window Glass in the South.

GRIER'S

GEORGIA ALMANAC

We have a copy of this valuable Calendar for every family in the south. Call and get one. The Almanac contains the calculations especially adapted to the cotton states, and is superior to all others.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR
Druggists.

WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MAN WITH TEN YEARS' experience in the grocery business, a situation as traveling salesman on the Georgia railroad and branches. Can bring good trade. Best references. Address Business, this office. jan6 1t

WANTED—THREE BLACKSMITHS AT Southern Agricultural Works. Apply at once to L. H. Buis. jan6—d1t

WANTED TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR—A 5 or 6 room Cottage, elegibly situated and within ten minutes walk from the State House. Rent will be paid monthly in advance. Address Renter, P. O., Atlanta, Ga. jan6—d1t

WANTED—TO BORROW SEVEN HUNdred dollars. Will give liberal interest and secure with Gilt-edge city property. Address "Security," Clarkston, Ga. jan6—d2t

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLER TO run a custom mill. References required. Sobriety essential. Address at once H. L. Johnston, Palmetto, Ga. jan4—dst

WANTED—A CAPABLE FEMALE TO TAKE charge of two little children with a few other household duties. References required. Address Rev. J. B. Morton, Elberton, Ga. jan1 d6t

PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR SELL WILD Lands and Mining Interests, Farms or City Property, call and see I. Y. Sawtell. Real Estate Agent, No. 10 Marietta street. 122 nov7—d&wtf

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WITHOUT CHILdren and husband. Apply at 186 West Peters street. jan5 2t

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SHOTgun (double-barrel). Ask at No. 90 Whitehall street. jan5 2t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—MY HOUSE, No. 27 HOOD street. E. L Jones. jan4—d1w

OFFICES FOR RENT—FURNISHED OFfices on the ground floor and centrally located. Fires and light free. Apply at 28 Wall street. dec29—wed sun dtf

LOST.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, BETWEEN my stables and West End, on Peters street, one blue horse mule 15-1 hands high, 4 years old. A liberal reward will be paid for his discovery. R. M. Anderson's stable, No. 47 South Forsyth street. jan5 2t

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL — MRS. K. O'CONNOR HAS moved her Millinery Establishment to 57 Whitehall street, next to John Ryan's. jan6—d4t

35 BROAD STREET, OVER CU[illegible] exchange. Is law and collec[illegible] Claims on parties anywhere in Geo[illegible] receive prompt and careful attention. 2t jan5 1t

AUCTION SALES.

25 BARRELS FLORIDA ORANGE[illegible] be sold this day 1 o'clock, rain o[illegible] at auction at 21 Marietta street in lots to [illegible] chasers. D. P. Ellis, Actioneer.

FOR SALE.

FOR PURE MONANGHAELA R[illegible] Meager's Sweet Mash Corn Whis[illegible] made and other celebrated brands Tobacco, Cigars, etc., call at No. [illegible] street. Jarrell's Idea.

D. TYE. J. A. C[illegible]

108 Whitehall

J. A. CLEMMONS &

THIS IS THE PLACE TO GET THE [illegible] Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, etc., to be [illegible] in the city.

DRESSED HOGS AT BOTTOM PR[illegible]

always on hand. Call and see us. jan5—dtf

State Agents Wan[illegible]

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH, WITH F[illegible] $500 to $1,000 Capital, to introduce a P[illegible] ble Gas Light Parties with above capital [illegible] secure to themselves a very profitable busine[illegible] For particulars address
A. H. WATKINS,
294 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
jan4—d1m

ROANOKE COLLEGE,
SALEM, VIRGINIA.

SECOND TERM OF 28TH SESSION BEGINS February 1; classical and scientific courses; preparatory department; economical terms; college prosperous; students from many states; catalogue free. Address, Secretary.
jan1 d2w&w 1

German Potash Salts
—OR—
KAINIT.

A CARGO TO ARRIVE, DIRECT IMPORTATION from Hamburg—for sale.
PERRY M. DeLEON,
104 Bay Street, Savannah, Ga.
000 oct10—d2taw2m sun thur

Atlanta Health Institute

Hygienic & Electric Water-Cure,
No. 178 West Peters St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE only Medical Institute South where Chronic Diseases are scientifically treated by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians of both sexes, and where all healthful and invigorating BATHING PROCESSES in existence, together with MACHINE-VIBRATIONS, MOVEMENTS and ELECTRICITY are successfully applied, according to DISEASED CONDITIONS of each patient. The only place in Georgia where no EMPIRIC or routine practice is pursued, and where no DRUGS or POISONS UNDER NAME OF MEDICINES are used as remedies for the sick. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEY and SKIN DISEASES, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, PARALYSIS and all diseases peculiar to the REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, are by our methods of treatment restored with greater success than by any other processes known. Treatment especial boon for invalid ladies. Exclusive Ladies' Department, in charge of experienced Lady Physician. For further information address
nov7 1y 2p DR. U. O. ROBERTSON.

Glass! Glass!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE store house No. 13 Broad street, and is now receiving the largest and best selected stock of Window Glass ever offered in Atlanta. As I buy in large lots and direct from the manufacturers, I am able to sell to the trade at the lowest prices. Also a well selected stock of

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, ETC.

at prices that defy competition.
November 3, 1880. J. C. PECK.
nov4—d3m

Kingsland & Ferguson Manufacturing Co.



SAW-MILLS.

We make five sizes, from the largest MAMMOTH to the smallest PLANTATION. Price latter, without saw, $200. Parkhurst and Reeder HEAD-BLOCKS, SHINGLE MACHINES, CORD-WOOD MILLS, SWING-SAWS, EDGERS, SAW-MILL SUPPLIES Send for circulars.

Kingsland & Ferguson Mfg. Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
dec21—d3m

Just Received

—FROM—

Sheriff's Sale!

100 Reversible Overcoats at $13.50, worth $18.00.

50 at $16.00, worth $20.00.

The Biggest Bargains

IN ATLANTA AT

Cohen & Selig's.

dec10—dtf

PATENT MEDICINES.

25¢.

Reader! Have you caught a cold? Are you unable to raise the phlegm? Have you an oppression on the lungs with short breath? Do you have a fit of coughing on lying down? A sharp pain now and then in the region of the heart and shoulders? A chilly sensation down the back? If so, delay is dangerous. "Slight colds," if neglected, often result in consumption, when the remedy, if applied promptly, would have averted all danger. For twenty-five cents you can get the remedy which the test of twenty years has proved to be the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered.

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

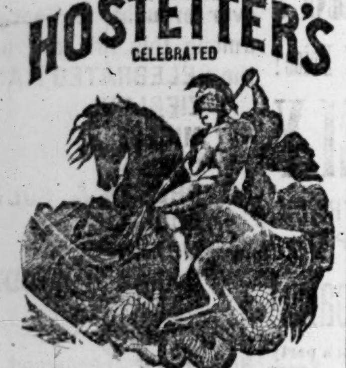
Will enable you to raise the phlegm, cause pleasant sleep and you will wake in the morning, cough gone, lungs working freely, and breathing easy. It is a preventive and cure for croup and a pleasant cordial. Children love it. No family should be without it. Sold by druggists in 25c and $1 bottles. Principal office 35 Murray St., New York.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A safe and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. They purify the blood, increase the appetite, cause the body to Take on Flesh, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. As a cure for Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Billous Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, and Female Irregularities, they are without a rival. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bedtime stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Price 25c. Office, 35 Murray St., New York. WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE.

6 sep1—dly tues thur sat &wly nx rd mat

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



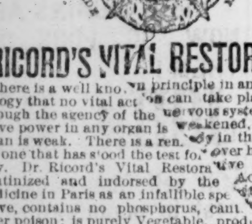
STOMACH BITTERS

Sleep, Appetite and Strength

Return when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is systematically used by a bilious dyspeptic sufferer. Moreover, since the brain sympathizes closely with the stomach and its associate organs, the liver and the bowels, as their derangement is rectified by the action of the Bitters, mental despondency produced by that derangement disappears.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

jan1—dim sat tues thur &wlm nx rd mat



RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

There is a well known principle in animal physiology that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened, then that organ is weak. There is a remedy in the reach of all, one that has stood the test for over half a century. Dr. Ricord's Vital Restorative has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris as an infallible specific for the above, contains no phosphorus, cantharides or other poison; is purely Vegetable, producing no reaction as permanent in effect; is a sugar coated pill, and can be had of Levassor & Co., 19 Rue Richelieu, Paris, France, or of Dr. S. BROWN SIGESMOND, Proprietor. Address, 40 World Building, New York: none genuine without the signature of S. B. Sigesmond on side of each box; send for circulars; box of 100 pills, $3; of 400, $10 sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sold by all Druggists.

CERTIFICATE:

Paris, July 18, 1873.—19 Rue de la Paix: Out of 349 patients treated 65 were cured within 30 days, 115 in six weeks, 150 between two and three months, 2 between five and six months, 1 in nine months.

DR. M. PERRIGORD,
Medicin de la Hospital Charity.

NOTICE is hereby given that T. A. Smith, of St. Louis, and R. L De Lisser, of New York, are no longer authorized to act as agents for Ricord's Vital Restorative, as their appointments as such have been revoked.

Extract of letter from June 9th, 1880.—Dr. S. B. Sigesmond: You write that you will in future advertise for yourself; do you mean in your own name or in mine as agent? Do you propose to continue the agency or not? In case you do, I shall of course go on and expend some money in advertising at my own expense; will pay every 30 days for what I order. If, however you do not want me to continue the agency inform me of the fact.

R. L. DeLISSER,
23 Beekman Street, N. Y.

The counterfeiter of Ricord's Vital Restorative, of which I am the sole owner and proprietor in the United States, tried to keep the agency and prepare himself with a spurious imitation and change the name from Ricord's Vital Restorative to Dr Ricord's Restorative, to have a similarity in name. I have analyzed DeLisser's pills, which contains ⅛ grain damiana. The public can take the whole 50 pills at one dose and will neither gain nor lose. He tried to analyze Ricord's Vital Restorative for nearly six months, but in vain. These are the Restorative advertised and sold by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga. The genuine can be had at Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga. S. BROWN SIGESMOND, M. D.

New York, December 1 1880.

dec16—dly 1stweek thur sun 2dwk tues sat&weow

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined so skillfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you.

Remember! This TONIC cures drunkenness, is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a 50c. bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most economical Hair Dressing

nov16—dly tues thur sat &wkyly

MERCURY

HAS MADE MORE

CRIPPLES

THAN ALL WARS COMBINED.

BUT

IS UNIVERSALLY USED FOR BILIOUSNESS

H. H. P.

Being made from Roots and Herbs found in our forest, Cures and

INVIGORATES

109 aug9—d6m

D. W. ROUNTREE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
QUITMAN, BROOKS COUNTY, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Southern Circuit and in Madison and Jefferson county, Florida. 86 aug8,1880—dly

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED

Against Dangerous, Cheap, and Worthless imitations of this article, offered under similar sounding names. The back of each genuine Plaster is stamped with the Government stamp bearing the words:

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER.

Accept no other.

nov17—d6m wed sat top or bot col nx rd mncs

POLITICAL.

A Speer Thrust.

Chicago Times Interview.

Hon. Emory Speer gave the interviewer a frank and hearty welcome. In the course of the interview talk which followed Mr. Speer was particular to draw a distinction between the old and new condition of things at the south. When speaking of the present and future he used the term "new south" in contrast with the old regime. The conversation first turned upon the status of the southern democracy and its relation to the democracy of the north. In speaking of the former he used the phrase "southern representatives," and of the latter he said "northern democrats." "I think," he remarked, "that southern representatives make a great mistake here by their ultra partisanship. If we had more patriotism and less of obedience to the dictates of party leaders on the floor of the house we would be a great deal better off. I do not deny that the northern democracy are and have been friends of the south. But I take it that the southern representatives really know better what are the needs of the south than do the northern democracy. I find, too, that when questions of material advantage to our people down there is broached we find in the ranks of the northern democracy a number of gentlemen who differ as widely with us on our views as to the proper legislation as republicans do."

"What are these questions of material advantage?"

"For instance the tariff question and the tax on cotton machinery. There is a great industry which we can build up in the south. Our climate is wonderfully adapted for the manufacture of cotton. The raw material grows right at the door of the factory. There is not a day in the year that our streams are clogged with ice Freight and labor are cheap. Cotton spins much better in our climate than it does in a colder climate. We would add millions of dollars to our income every year if it were possible for us to manufacture the cotton we grow into cloth or even thread Yet it seems impossible for us to get any relief, even in removing the duty from cotton machinery, which virtually amounts to a prohibition on the purchase of machinery abroad. My idea of the first duty of a southern representative is so to act as to get as much and speedy relief as possible for the material interests of the people whom he represents. What I mean to say is: I do not want the demands of the party to prevent me from getting as much substantial relief as possible for our people. The union will need fifteen millions of new spindles, with accompanying machinery, it is said, in the next twenty years. Now, ought we not be permitted to buy where we can buy the cheapest? If one who contemplates cotton manufacture can buy in England for one dollar what will cost two dollars to buy here, ought we compelled to buy at home, or else abandon the enterprise which he contemplates? We want this load taken off. We want other relief of a similar character, and I think this is the speediest way to get rid of any fear of the solid south. If our interests are diversified, we will have diverse politics; but if we are always kept by the policy of the government an agricultural and pastoral people, it will not be surprising if we have sameness of interests, causing sameness of political thought."

"In what spirit do the people of the south regard the election of General Garfield, and what hope, if any, have they that the policy of the new administration will tend to advance their material, political, and social interests?"

"I think there is a very general disposition in the south to be entirely reconciled to General Garfield's election. He is conceded to be fairly elected, and many of us have testified to our opinion of his high intellectual and individual character in such a way that the people have great confidence that his administration will be a very successful one. I think General Garfield can do a great deal toward bringing politics into a normal condition down there by heeding the opinion of our representative southern men. I do not mean to say that I expect that he will pay much attention to the ultra bourbons, but to such southern thinkers who believe that there is a future for the south, even under the amendments to the constitution which were at first so obnoxious to our people. I allude to such men as Senator Brown. I take him as a type of a very large class of our people. If all of the offices of the administration down there are to be conferred on partisans, there will be very little encouragement to a liberal and independent spirit. That there is such a spirit there is evidenced by my election and that of Senator Brown. Senator Brown voted for Grant after the war. No man in the history of our state, from the day Oglethorpe landed at Yamacraw bluff, was so bitterly denounced as was Governor Brown, yet he was elected to the United States senate by a two-thirds vote of the Georgia legislature over General Lawton, a genuine type of the southern chivalry, a gallant confederate officer, and one of the most distinguished men of our state. This is another instance, I think, of a very decided progress in liberalism and independentism on the part of the people of the south. Of course we cannot offer an alliance with the republican party, because in many things we differ from the republicans, but I think we can offer a liberal, independent and progressive legislative conduct."

"What is the condition of the colored element of the south?"

"It would be a very happy thing to us if the educational bill which has passed the senate would pass the house. There is a great deal of illiteracy in the south, and we need aid from the government to educate the people. This education, in my own state, would be divided with rigid rightfulness between the colored and white people. The state legislature of Georgia votes the same amount every year to the university for the colored youth as it does for the university of the white youth of the state. I have seen crowds of little colored children at the common schools being educated by the colored teachers and educated at the state university. There is great hopefulness in my mind about the condition of the negroes. They are gaining property, children especially, in towns and villages, and are being educated. We believe that a general system of education there would in a few years redound very greatly to the prosperity of us all."

"Is it true that there is a disposition to deprive the negro of the right of suffrage unless he votes the democratic ticket?"

"I can only speak of my own section. There was no interference with them in the exercise of this right. But really this movement of the new south as against the bourbon element is a guarantee that the negro shall have a full vote and a fair one."

"Is there really a prejudice in the south against the north as a section?"

"I don't think there is any special prejudice of this kind. Of course, where there have been divisions in the people which were written in blood, as were ours, it is a long time before the scars heal over. Take, for instance, the English and the Scotch of to-day. They are one people, but the Scotch people perhaps have more pleasant memories of Bannockburn, where Bruce overthrew Edward, than have the English people. It is not unnatural that we should preserve the same memories Our people cheer 'Dixie' a little louder in some audiences perhaps than they would the 'Star Spangled Banner,' but still there is an entirely good feeling toward the government and determination that we shall have for the future an indestructible union. Wherever in my canvass I declared for an indissoluble union of indestructible states the crowd would cheer heartily and with great enthusiasm."

"What is the condition and character of the emigration, and what is there to induce emigration to the south?"

"I judge only of the emigration into my district. I know of sixty northern men from western New York there who are in a very thriving condition. They have improved the old plantations which they bought at cheap rates, until they have very much increased their value. I talked recently with several of these gentlemen, who are men of fine intelligence. They speak very hopefully of their condition. They are making a great deal of money in making hay from our Bermuda grass, which grows there in great confusion, and which, until the arrival of these men, was thought to be of no value whatever and a positive blemish to the places where it grew. But these men, with characteristic enterprise, are making money from it. In the upper part of my district there is a great deal of northern capital embarked in gold mining. There is not a section of the country so inviting to emigrants as the upper portion of my state. The climate is delightful the year around; fruits of all varieties grow there in the richest profusion; cotton is being grown now to the very foot of the Blue Ridge mountains where before the war there was very little of it grown in the section where I live, sixty miles south of that point. Our water power is wonderfully valuable, and if we had an infusion of northern energy and capital in our section, the country would soon assume the appearance of the best portions of Ohio and Pennsylvania We have a magnificent future before us and there is a strong disposition among the people to turn away from the old ideas and to reward liberalism in politics."

Comment of the Times.

There is a great deal of practical good sense in the views of the Georgia liberal, Mr. Emory Speer, upon the tariff question, and its relations to the evolution of political ideas on other political questions.

Mr. Speer, it ought to be generally known, is one of the most advanced political thinkers in Georgia—a state which exhibits more evidences of a new industrial development, and accordingly more pronounced symptoms of an intellectual advancement out of the dismal slough of bourbonism, than any other state called southern. Himself a young man (only thirty-three), he represents the best development of the young ideas that are destined in good time to replace the old notions of the men who, though living in the present, represent the mental and political character of a past generation. Politically, he stands conspicuous among that now rather potential class of southern men who accept with some commendable pride the honorable distinction of pioneers in the movement of a "new south." It is a movement, as Mr Speer expresses it, against the bourbon element in politics. Other conspicuous leaders of this movement are the new senator from Georgia, Mr Brown, and the new senator from Virginia, Mr. Mahone. Mr. Alexander H. Stephens is also generally spoken of as being in accord with the movement; though, at his advanced age, he finds it more difficult to divest his mind of its ancient bias than is the case with younger men.

Economists tell us that, within the next twenty years, America will need fifteen millions of new spindles, with accompanying machinery, for the transformation of the chief product of southern agriculture into other commodities of commerce. Where should these new spindles be set in operation? The answer of economy is: where the transformation of the raw material can be effected, and the new commodities be placed on the best markets, at the least cost. Obviously, then, the cotton field, the cotton mill, and the railway centre should be brought together. The cotton field cannot be moved from the southern latitude. Nature has given to the southern one-third of America, east of the continental backbone, virtually a monopoly of this product for the world; for, though the climate and soil of India and portions of Mexico and South America are adapted to the cultivation of cotton, experiment has shown that a new civilization must appear in those countries before its cultivation can be success fully introduced. For an indefinite period of the future, the southern portion of America will continue to be the chief cotton producing region. Why may it not also be the chief cotton-manufacturing region on this continent? Why should not the fact that nature has given to that region a monopoly of the cotton-growing industry cause to spring up there the most extensive manufacturing industry of this land?

It is needless to specify the many obstacles that have long stood, and some of which still stand, in the way of this. To show the changed or changing conditions in this respect, it is only requisite to mention that nearly all of these obstacles had their basis in slavery. An industrial system, long deemed necessary to the successful cultivation of cotton, was an insuperable obstacle to the successful establishment, in the same region, of cotton manufactures. At no time, in no part of the world, has skilled industry of any kind gained a footing in a society resting on slavery, or on the customs polity of antiquity. Not only does unskilled slave labor but skilled free labor in conformity to the same economic law which causes bad money to supersede good money, but the distinctive character which slavery gives to the society in which it exists is an ever-active force repelling and preventing all free industrial development.

Slavery has disappeared, and with it the delusion that it was necessary for the successful cultivation of cotton. The distinctive character of a society resting on slavery has not disappeared; but the very movement of ideas which Mr. Speer represents is an evidence that it is disappearing None of the insuperable obstacles to the development of a great manufacturing industry in the cotton-growing region which rested on slavery will much longer exist. Why, then, do we not see cotton factories springing up all over that region?

Doubtless, one reason is the lack of capital in that region. Another appears in social conditions that counteract influences which invite an influx of capital by influences which repel it. Both these, however, are slowly disappearing A third, which is not disappearing, is an iniquitous law to compel every man who sets up cotton-manufacturing machinery in America to sink twice the amount of capital in his enterprise which must be sunk by the man who embarks in a like enterprise in Great Britain. For machinery which in England can be bought for $1, the American is compelled to pay $2; the difference being the tribute which the cotton manufacturer is condemned to pay to the American manufacturer of iron machinery, upon the wholly false plea of protecting the latter against the English rival.

"We want this load taken off," says Mr. Speer. "We want other relief of a similar character, and I think this the speediest way to get rid of the southern solidity. If our interests are diversified, our politics will be diversified, but if we are always kept by the policy of government an agricultural and pastoral people, sameness of interests and pursuits will naturally produce in us sameness of political thought." There is more suggestive truth in these words than any other member of congress has expressed in a very long time. It is a truth illustrated in a most remarkable manner by the whole history of civilization. The development of commerce and industry, particularly manufacturing industry, was among the most effective causes in the secularization of politics, and the evolution of the rationalistic spirit which chiefly distinguishes the most advanced modern civilization from the mediæval semi-barbarism. This movement was ever most advanced in towns where industry was most diversified, and least advanced in the districts where agriculture was the common pursuit. The same phenomena are still witnessed. Both in this country and in England, towns, and especially manufacturing towns, are the centers of the most advanced, and the agricultural districts of the least advanced, intellectual character of the age. Compare the manufacturing towns of New England with the pastoral districts of Ohio, the tobacco growing districts of Virginia, or the agricultural sections anywhere. The towns, where trained free labor and skill have sharpened human faculties by the play and rivalry of diversified pursuits, are progressive. When it is considered that progress is the same thing as the continued development of new ideas, we shall see why this is and must be so. The agricultural regions, where the life of society passes in the continuous routine of a single pursuit, the most primitive and least intellectual of all pursuits, are mentally reactionary or stationary. Compare the town of Atlanta with the cotton-growing districts of lower Georgia; St. Louis with the interior sections of Missouri; Chicago with the corn-growing regions of "Egypt." Compare "the north," with its vast and enormously diversified industries, with "the south" and the agricultural uniformity and monotony.

Mr. Speer is right. The abolition of the tariff on cotton-manufacturing machinery, and the removal of all other legal obstacles which government has erected against the establishment in the cotton-growing region of the manufacturing industries for which nature has so abundantly provided the requisite conditions, would do more in a single decade to diversify the politics and develop a more advanced character of society in that part of the country than any repressive or obstructive policy of government can effect in a century, or in ten centuries.

Gray Hairs are Honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam is popular for cleanliness and promptly restoring the youthful color.

dec16—dlm tues thur sat &wlm 3dp

The Gate City National Bank,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Capital, $155,000.00.

Loans to Regular Customers, on satisfactory paper, at 8 per cent.

L. J. HILL, President | L. M. HILL, Vice Pres't, | EW'D S. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

jan6—dt head fin col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 5, 1881.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ....par | Selling....¼ prem

BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	106@108	Macon City	98@100
Georgia 7s	10[illegible]@110	Columbus City	82@ 85
Ga. 7s gold	114@116	Ga. R. R. 6s	1[illegible]2@104
Georgia 8s	112@114	Central R. R. 7s	112@113
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	112@114	W. & A. RR. Lessees; 10 per ct. income bonds	115@120
Atlanta 6s	100@102	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	73@ 75
Atlanta W'tr 7s	108@110	do. Class A small	73@ 75
Atlanta City 7s	108@110	do. Class B 5s	97@101
Atlanta City 8s	111@113	do. Class C 4 to 5	87@ 90
Atlanta 10s	114@116		
Augusta City 7s	10[illegible]@108		
Sav. City 5s, new	8[illegible]@ 90		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	113@115	South Wes R.R.	109@111
Central R. R.	107@109	Atlanta St. R.R.	105@107
A. & W. P. R. R.	123@125		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The stock market opened strong, and in the early dealings prices advanced ⅛@2½ per cent in the general list, the latter on Lake Shore. While Reading sold up 3½ per cent, to 57⅝, but subsequently reacted to 55⅜. Iron Mountain was exceptionally weak, and declined 1½ per cent. The general list reacted ⅛@1½ per cent toward 11 o'clock.

NEW YORK, January 5—Noon—Stocks strong and buoyant. Money 6. Exchange—long 98¾; short 99¾. Governments dull. State Bonds nominal.

Evening—Money 6@4. Exchange 98¾. Governments firm; new fives 101½; four and a half per cents 111¾; four per cents 112⅝. State Bonds in light request.

Stocks closed irregular.

N. Y. Central	5[illegible]¾	Chicago & N.W.	125¼
Erie	48⅜	do. Preferred	14[illegible]¾
Lake Shore	130	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	43⅜
Illinois Central	125¼	do. Preferred	84⅝
N. C. & St. L.	[illegible]0½	Mem. & Char.	43
Lou & Nash	89⅜	Rock Island	136
Pittsb'g F.W. & C.	134	Western Union	85⅜
BONDS—			
Ala. Class A to 5	71¾	Ala. Class B 5s	96¼
do. Class A small	72	do. Class C 2 to 5	88
Sub-treasury balances:			
Gold	$71 971 622	Currency	$3,700,956

LONDON, January 5—Noon—Erie 51⅜.

PARIS, January 5.—4:30 p.m.—Rentes 85f. 85c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 5, 1881

New York—The months opened steady at the advance, but during the day a moderate decline took place which resulted in placing the closing quotations barely under the closing quotations of yesterday. Spots closed firm; middling 12. Net receipts for four days amount to 68,9[illegible]0 bales; exports 74,114 bales; stock 950 557 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED	
January	12 11@12 12	January	12 08@.....
February	12 27@12 28	February	12 22@12 23
March	12 44@12.45	March	12.40@12.41
April	12.[illegible]8@12 59	April	12 55@12 56
May	12 71@12.72	May	12.68@12 69
June	12 81@12 8[illegible]	June	12.[illegible]9@12.80
July	12 88@12 [illegible]0	July	12.8[illegible]@12 89
August	12 95@12 97	August	12.93@12 94
September	12 44@12 48	September	12.42@12.44

Closed barely steady; sales 71,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed dull and easier. Spots—Uplands 6 13-16d; Orleans 7; sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 8,300 bales were American; receipts 11,700; American 6,950.

The condition of the local cotton market remains unchanged. Offerings are very moderate and no sales are being made. Prices are usually firm, but the general market is very quiet. Receipts not reported to-day—consequently we will omit our statements. We quote prices as follows: Good middling 11½c; middling 11⅛c; low middling 10⅝c; strict good ordinary 9¾c; good ordinary 8¾c; ordinary 8c; storm and stains 7@9½c.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 5—noon—Cotton in fair demand and freely met at previous prices: uplands 6 13-16; Orleans 6 15-16; receipts 11,700 bales; American 6,9[illegible]0; sales 12,000; speculation and export 2,000; futures uplands low middling clause January delivery 6 25-32; January and February delivery 6 25-32@6 13 16@6 27 32@6 3-16 February and March delivery 6 27 32@ ⅞; March and April delivery 6⅞; April and May delivery 6 29-32@6 15-16; May and June delivery 6 [illegible]-[illegible]6@6 3[illegible]-32; June and July delivery 7@7 1-32; futures offerings free.

LIVERPOOL, January 5—1:30 p. m—Middling upland 6 13 16; Orleans 7; uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 7.

LIVERPOOL, January 5,—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 8,[illegible]0[illegible] uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 6 29 32.

LIVERPOOL, January 5.—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause April and May delivery 6 29 32; futures closed dull and easier.

The following table shows the price, movement, etc. of cotton in the principal markets for to-day, January 5:

MARKETS.	GRADE. Middling uplands.	GRADE. Low middling	GRADE. Good ordinary.	RECEIPTS. Net.	RECEIPTS. Gross.	SALES	STOCK	EXPORTS. To Great Britain.	EXPORTS. To France.	EXPORTS. To continent.	EXPORTS. Coastwise.	Shipments.	TONE.
New York	12	11⅛	10¼	795	6[illegible]58	477	123714	7566		6800	581		Firm.
Galveston	11[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	197[illegible]	2171	3812	40946			100	2995		Firm.
Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2315	947	916	38982				760		Steady.
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			75	[illegible]						Quiet but firm.
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1138	3213		10696	4080					Steady.
Wilmington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	638	612	7390						Firm.
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	428		4000	115124	350		33 8			Steady.
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2055	8337	2290	29455						Firm.
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2980	2833	3100	69448	3116		3.02	2431		Firm.
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	816		290	8181						Firm.
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	821		299	8 812						Firm and held ¼ higher.
Augusta	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	90		1000							Firm and in good demand.
Charleston	11¾	11½	11¾	880									Nominal. Quiet but firm.

Consolidated net receipts 13,395

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 5, 1881.

The following are the opening and closing quotations of wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard in Chicago to-day: Wheat—January opened 96¼, closed 96¾; February opened 97½, closed 97⅜. Clear Rib Sides—January opened —; closed 6 52; February opened and closed 6.65. Mess Pork—January opened $12.50, closed $12.45; February opened $12.50, closed $12.52.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, January 5—Flour—Dealers are shipping western flour at the following prices; fancy $5.75; extra family $6 50; family $6.25. Wheat—Chicago—The market was more quiet to-day. January opened ⅛c higher, while February and March sustained a loss of ⅛c. At the close January shows a decline of ¾c. The other months closed at opening figures. The local wheat market remains for the most part unchanged. No sales are being made, but dealers are firm in their prices. Corn—Market quiet; shipping at 67c; car lots less; no yellow corn on market. Oats—55c; small lots higher. Meal—67 @68c, owing to quality. Grits—$4.25.

BALTIMORE, January 5—Flour firmer; Howard street and western superfine $3.50@$4 00; extra $4.25@$5 00; family $5 25@$6.00; city mills super fine $3 35@$3 75; extra $4 25@$4 75; family $5 50@$6.50; Rio brands $6 25; Patapsco family $7.25. Wheat, southern nominal; western steady, closing quiet and firm; southern red $1.15@$1.17; amber $1.20@$1.25; No. 2 western winter red spot and January $1.14@$1.14¼; February $1 17@$1.17⅛. March $1.1[illegible]@$1.19[illegible]. Corn, southern easier. western easier, closing quiet and firm; southern white 52; yellow 53. Oats higher and firm; southern white 44@45; mixed 43@44.

CHICAGO, January 5—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and generally lower: No 2 red winter 94½@95¼. No. 2 Chicago spring 96¾ cash; 97¼ February; 98¾ March. Corn quiet and weak 36¾ cash; 37⅛ February; 41⅞ May. Oats inactive and lower; 30¼ cash; 31⅛@30¼ February. At the close wheat 96¾ bid, 96¼ asked January. Corn 36¾ asked January. Oats 30⅛ bid, 50¾ asked February.

NEW YORK, January 5—Flour, southern quiet and unchanged: common to fair extra $4.75 @$5.25; good to choice extra $5.30@$6.50. Wheat heavy and about ½c lower, with a very moderate export and fair speculative trade; ungraded $1 13. Corn heavy and ¼@½c lower: ungraded 53@57 Oats opened firm and closed dull and in buyers' favor; No. 3 4[illegible]¾. Hops dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, January 5—Flour, steady and unchanged; double extra $3 65@$3.80; choice family $4 80@$5 05; fancy $5.20@$5.55. Wheat unsettled with some sales at higher prices, closing easy; No. 2 red fall 99⅛@99⅞ cash $1.02 February; $1 04¼@$1 0[illegible]¼ March. Corn dull; 38⅛ cash and February; 3[illegible]¾@39 March. Oats firm; 33⅝ cash and January, 35⅛@35¼ May.

CINCINNATI, January 5—Flour dull; family $4 65@$4.95. Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter $1.03 @$1.04. Corn steady and in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 42. Oats steady and in fair demand at 36

NEW ORLEANS, January 5—Flour strong; superfine $3 50@$3.75; high grades $4 87½@$6 00. Corn steady and in fair demand at 60. Oats firmer at 49.

LOUISVILLE, January 5—Flour quiet; extra $3 25@$3 50 choice to fancy $5 0[illegible]@$5.50. Wheat dull at 95@$1.00. Corn dull at 46. Oats quiet at 37.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, January 5.—The drug market is quiet and steady and without quotable change The condition of the kerosene oil market shows no change. There is evidently no prospects of relief for the immediate future. Stocks moderate; prices firmly maintained. Indigo, best, 75@90c; madder 14@15c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 9@10c; alum 4@5; cochineal 90c; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 35; opium, gum, $7.75@$8.00; quinine $2.75@$3.00; calomel 75c@$1.00; blue mass 75c; morphine $5.00; chloroform $1.00@$1.25. Kerosine oil 19; castor oil $1.2[illegible]@$1.25 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 65; boiled 70; lard oil 75@85, owing to quality; sweet oil $1 00@$3.50; tanner's oil 65@75; lubricating oil 25@40; turpentine 50@55. White lead 8@9; furniture varnish $1.25@$1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.50; furniture glue 18@22; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.00@$3 25 case of 4 dozen; putty 4½@5; mixed paints $1.50@$2.0 gallon; axlegrease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8 00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45 per cent; quicksilver 60@75; shellac 55@60. Babbitt's potash $4.00; all other brands $3.25@$3.50.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, January 5.—A fair trade is reported. Coffee—Market steady at former prices; Rio quiet at 13½@18½c. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java, 29@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Steady; standard A 10¼; granulated 10¼; cut loaf 11¼; powdered 11¼ white extra C 9¾; N. O. sugars steady and firm; off white 9¾@10c; yellow clarified 9@9½; seconds 5½@8¾ Molasses—Black strap, hhds 25; tierces 26; barrels 27. Syrup—New Orleans fair 45, prime 50; choice 55. Teas—Oolong 35@60; Japan 40 @$1.00: imperial and gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English Breakfast 35@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; nutmegs $1 20@$1 25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25. Crackers steady; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7; soda XX 5; soda XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 7 Candy—Assorted stick 12½. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls. $5.50; ½ bbls $3 50; kits, 10 lbs 60; No. 2 bbls $8 00; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 10 lbs 80; 12 lbs 85; No. 1 $11.00; ½ bbls $6 00; kits 10 lbs $1.00; 12 lbs $1.10; cases $5.25, 1 lb cans. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in kegs 4½c: in boxes 6c. Rice—Quiet; choice 7½c; prime 7; fair 6¼.

NEW YORK, January 5—Coffee quiet and weak; Rio 11½@14¾. Sugar very firm and quiet; molasses sugar 7½; English island 7½; fair to good refining 7⅝@7¾: refined firm and active. Molasses quiet and rather weak; New Orleans 35@52. Rice in fair demand and steady.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5 — Coffee strong; Rio 8¾@13¾. Sugar active and firm; common to good common 6¾@6¼; yellow clarified 7⅜@8. Molasses in good demand at full prices; common 33@35; prime to choice 42@47. Rice quiet; Louisiana 4½@6¼.

BALTIMORE, January 5.—Coffee firm: Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 11½@13⅛. Sugar firm; A soft 9⅝

CINCINNATI, January 5—Sugar steady; hards 10¾@10⅝; New Orleans 6⅞@7⅛.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, January 5.—Clear Rib Sides—Market steady; shipping prices 7⅛c. Mess Pork—and without much fluctuation. Chicago—The months moved quietly ... The closing quotations January are about 14 points ahead of yesterday. February unchanged. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 10@10½c; breakfast bacon 10@10½c; demand limited. Lard—Market steady at quotations; tierces, leaf, 10c; tierces, refined 9¾c; kegs and cans 10½c; buckets 11c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5—Pork steady; old $12.75. Lard quiet and steady; tierces ⅞; kegs 9¼. Bulk meats steady and in fair demand: shoulders, loose $4 25; sides 7¼. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 5¾; sides 8¼. Sugar cured hams quiet; canvassed 9½@10¾.

CHICAGO, January 5—Pork active, firm and higher at $12 50. Lard strong and higher at 8.50. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4.15; short clear 6.95. At the close pork 12 25 bid, $12 50 asked January. Lard 8½ bid; 8.55 asked January.

BALTIMORE January 5—Provisions dull. Mess pork $13.25. Bulk meats, loose shoulders and clear rib sides, none offering; packed shoulders 5; clear rib sides 7⅛. Bacon, shoulders 6; clear rib sides 8; hams 9@10. Lard, 9¼.

ST. LOUIS, January 5—Pork dull at $12.60. Lard firmer; 8.30 bid. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4.0[illegible]@4.05; rib 6.45@6.50; clear sides 6 65@6.70. Bacon dull; shoulders 4.20@4.25; ribs 7 40.

LOUISVILLE, January 5—Pork steady at $13 00 @$13.50. Lard in fair demand at 8¾. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4¼; clear sides 6⅞. Sugar-cured hams 9¾@10

CINCINNATI, January 5—Pork in light demand; holders firm at $13 25. Lard in good demand at 8.82½@8 55. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4⅜; clear ribs 6⅞. Bacon dull; clear ribs 7¾.

NEW YORK, January 5—Pork steady and moderately active old $12.75@$13.00. Middles firmer: long clear 7⅛ Lard about 5 points higher and moderately active at 9@9.02.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, January 5.—The market continues very quiet and steady. Prices are fairly sustained, and at all events an advance will take place as soon as trade opens up, as our prices as compared with eastern quotations are too low. We quote:

Solid prints	6¾
Fancy, new designs	5 @ 7
Fine brown shirting	8½@10
¾ brown shirting, standard	6¾
⅞ " "	6¾
4-4 " sheeting	7½
⅞ " drills	8½
¾ bleached	5½@ 6½
⅞ "	6¾@ 9
4-4 "	7½@13
6-oz. white osnaburgs	9
8-oz. "	10¾
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8 @ 9½
Cambrics	7
Ticks, mattress	7 @11
" Feather	13 @20
Yarns	$1.00

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, January 5. — The market is steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, January 5—Whisky quiet at $1.10.

BALTIMORE, January 5—Whisky dull; nominally $1.14.

CHICAGO, January 5 — Whisky steady at $1.11.

ST. LOUIS, January 5 — Whisky steady at $1.11.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5—Whisky steady; western rectified $1.10@$1.18

LOUISVILLE, January 5—Whisky steady at $1.10.



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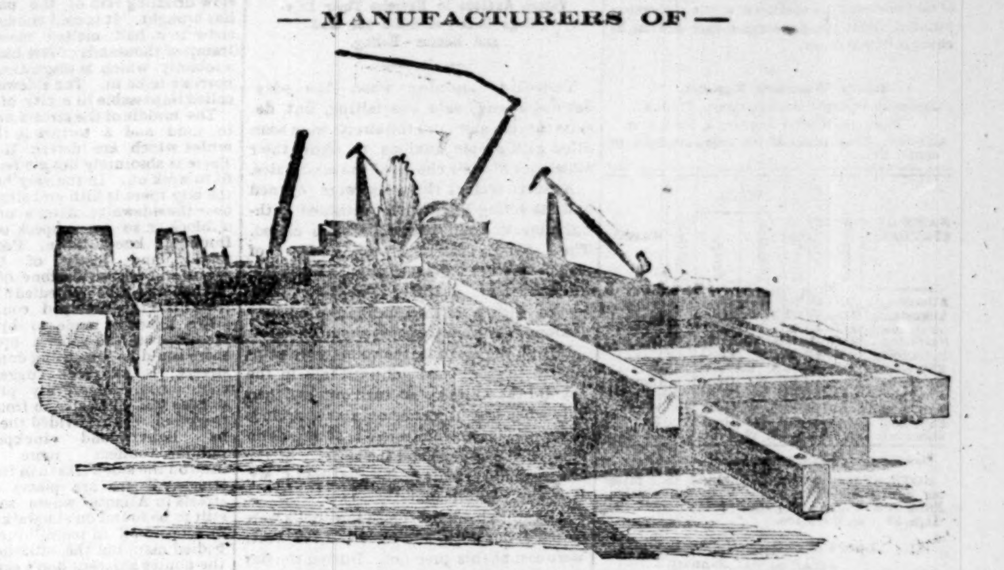
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All property in my charge not removed on or before January 10 will be stored at owner's risk and expense. J. J. McCLENDON.
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Extract from Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue!

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WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26th, 1880.

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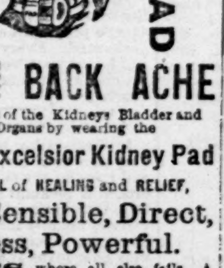
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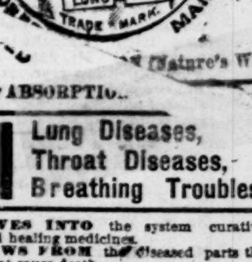
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(Nature's Way)

Cures by ABSORPTION.

All Lung Diseases, Throat Diseases, Breathing Troubles.

It DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healing medicines.

It DRAWS FROM the diseased parts the poisons that cause death.

Thousands Testify to its Virtues.

YOU CAN be RELIEVED & CURED

Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily applied and RADICALLY EFFECTUAL Remedy.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of Price, $2 00, by

The "Only" Lung Pad Co. WILLIAMS BLOCK, DETROIT, MICH.

Send for Testimonials and our Book. "Three Millions a Year." Sent free.

Stockholders' Annual Meeting.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CASTLE Rock Coal Company of Georgia are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the company will be held in the office of Julius L. Brown, room 4, Brown Block, 38 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga., on the third Wednesday of January, 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m. JULIUS L. BROWN,
jan4 dtd President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale Liquor and Cigar business in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, under the firm name and style of Julius Menko & Co.

JULIUS MENKO,
C. WISEBERG.

Atlanta, Ga., December 15, 1880. jan2 d3t

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 13-16; in New York, 12c; in Atlanta, 11½c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, cloudy weather, and areas of rain northeast to southeast winds, becoming variable, slight rise in temperature and slight changes in barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, January 5, 10:31, P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y *Pct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.74	45	92	W.	Fresh	.14	Cloudy.
Augusta	29.83	45	92	N. W	Light	.23	Lt. Rain
Corsicana	29.70	4?	61	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.?8	51	86	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.81	46	92	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.99	76	86	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair
Mobile	29.?0	4?	92	W.	Gent.	.02	Cloudy.
Montgom'r	29.88	45	84	W.	Fresh	.02	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.88	45	83	S. W.	Gent	.03	Foggy
Pensacola	29.?9	48	83	W.	Gent	.01	Fair
Savannah	29.79	64	84	S. W.	Fresh	.50	Lt. Rain

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 25, inclusive; High, 30 to 50, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 5, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	29.80	37	99	E.	Fresh	.05	Dense Fog.
10:31	29.78	40	91	E.	Fresh	....	Light Rain.
2 p. m.	29.6?	42	91	E.	Fresh	....	Light Rain.
2.31	29.61	42	91	E.	Fresh	.16	Light Rain.
9 p. m.	29.74	44	92	W.	Fresh	....	Light Rain
10:3?	29.?4	45	9?	W.	Fresh	.14	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar...... 29.732 Maximum ther...... .45
Mean daily ther...... 41.7 Minimum ther...... 34
Mean daily humid...... 91.0 Total rainfall...... 3?

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

HARTWELL, GA., Nov. 27, 1880.
Messrs. McBride & Co., Atlanta, Ga:
Fill indorsed order for Vases, Toilet Sets, Dolls and Christmas goods. We bought a bill of Vases, Toilet Sets, etc., in New York some time ago simply to find out difference in goods and prices, and we find that we get nicer goods for less money from you. Respectfully,
PAGE & MAXWELL.
829 jan26—d1y un we rep

PREFERRED LOCALS

Rogers & Son's and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Cut-Glass from Germany, Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.
HENRY SELTZER.
nov24—d1y 1st pre loc

A MEAN TRICK.

The Singer Manufacturing Co are circulating a copy of an old injunction against Kayser Bros, of New York, for using the singer name; also an injunction against A. J. Brill, of Cincinnati, for using the word Singer in the sale of an imported machine, the said machine being ornamented like the Singer.

These injunctions may or may not be binding on parties using or dealing in those machines, and the serving of copies of said injunctions on parties dealing in said machines may or may not be right, but the MISERABLE TRICK of seeking the dealers handling the "Genuine Stewart" and addressing a special circular to them, which intimates a liability for selling the "Stewart"—which the Singer Company knows is sold only on its own name and merits—is plainly visible.

This circular was not sent to Fred. Bell & Co., whom they know handle every Stewart Machine sent into the states of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida, but only to retail dealers, whom they hope to scare off from selling the only machine that has a right to the form and ornamentation of the Singer, but does not care to use it, and is in no case sought to be sold under the Singer name.

If the Singer Company are sincere in their warnings, let them proceed against the undersigned. We challenge them to do so. Our office know where to find us—although they frequently tell parties seeking the Stewart office that they don't know where it is. For the benefit of our short sighted Singer friends we append our name and address. FRED BELL & CO.,
81 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
OPPOSITE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S OFFICE.
July 27—d12m pref lo

The Light-Running
"DOMESTIC"
Sewing Machine
is far superior to any other make known in the market. It will LAST LONGER. It does BETTER WORK. It RUNS EASIER. This IS GUARANTEED.
Southern Distributing Agency,
48 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

600 mar18—dtf

HEADQUARTERS STILL
—FOR—
Diamonds, Watches,
FINE JEWELERY,
SOLID SILVER PLATED-WARE,
Clocks,
FANCY GOODS, Etc.
WE HAVE RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY IN EACH DEPARTMENT DURING THE PRESENT WEEK.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall Street.
mch4 d1y

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Attention, "Knights of the Golden Rule!"

Meet at your hall at 7:30 o'clock to-night for initiation of members and installation of officers for ensuing term. Also,

A. O U Workmen meet promptly at 7 o'clock for election of officers and other important business. WM. LAIRD,
jan6—d1t Secretary.

M'Liss!

If any attraction can induce any one to leave his fire in such weather, Miss Annie Pixley, as M'Liss, ought certainly to do it. When one has been for nearly two weeks jolted from Iceland to mudland in wading through floods of snow, rain and mud, he needs something to cheer him up and reconcile him to this planet. Nothing will do that so well as the charming acting of the beautiful young actress who personates to-night the "Child of the Sierras." In this dreary winter she will appear like a spring fairy; roses on her cheeks, sun rays in her eyes, mocking bird notes in her voice, youth pranks in all her little figure, from her little kicking heels to her raven locks. In her presence no ice will stand. The most refrigerated old bachelor will feel his heart thawing. She is a sure antidote against congelation of the heart. To her personal charms the little lady joins a first-class talent, and she is the star of a first-class troupe. Mr. John McDonough, the Yuba Bill of last year, is still with her. But the performance has also a genial character of refinement and of poetical freshness which will please greatly the ladies.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., January 5, 1881.

MACON CIRCUIT.

No. 32. Argument concluded.
No. 36. Withdrawn.

ROME CIRCUIT.

No. 10. Dismissed.

MACON CIRCUIT.

No. 37. Rawls vs. Saulsbury, Respass & Co. Trover, from Bibb. Argued. R F. Lyon; W. D. Stone, for plaintiff in error. E F Best, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of the above stated case, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. to morrow.

As an evidence that Cincinnati business men are not disposed to neglect the field opened to them by the completion of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, our readers are referred to the card of Jeffras, Seeley & Co, of that city in another column. This is one of the leading firms of the country, employing over one thousand hands in the manufacture of ladies' cloaks alone. They will be ably represented in this state by Mr. J. P. Petty, of Atlanta, who is widely known by the millinery and dry goods trade of this section.

THE COUNTY RACE.

A SPIRITED SPURT FOR OFFICE.

The Polls Crowded All Day with the Sovereign Voters, Anxious to Exercise Their Privilege—A Day of Slush and Mud and Button - Holing.

Yesterday morning when the day dawned a heavy rain was falling, but despite the rain and mud the streets were soon filled with people anxious to show their allegiance to their choice of the candidates.

At seven o'clock the polls were opened and the voting began and continued without a break until the polls were closed. The vote cast was one of the largest ever cast in Atlanta and the work done by the friends of the candidates told how anxious they were to secure victory.

During the morning the voters were principally negroes, and not until late in the day did the white voters turn out, and then only when urgently solicited by the friends of Mr. Calhoun, who feared that the lethargy of the whites and the activity of the blacks would result in the election of Mr. Bell, the republican.

At Tallulah engine house the polls were closed at 3 o'clock, and in all 1,700 votes were cast at this precinct. During the day the sidewalk from Marietta street to the engine house was literally packed with a seething mass of colored voters who urgently urged their race to vote for Bell, their nominee. Whilst this color worked so hard for their choice there was no lack of energy on the part of Mr. Calhoun's friends who had turned out to secure his election, and shrewd indeed was the voter who reached the ballot-box without having been well electioneered. At this point the colored vote was almost solid for Bell.

At the city hall the vote continued from seven in the morning until six in the evening and about 2,000 votes were cast. At no time during the day was there any lack of voters, and the park was constantly thronged with a mixed crowd, who kept up a continual shouting and yelling for their favorites. Here, as at the engine house, the colored vote went almost entirely for Bell. By noon the greater portion of this vote had been cast and then came the business men of the city—but we are sorry to say the delegation was light. The crowd around the hall were entertained with two or three fist fights in which flesh was colored and noses were bled.

Information from the voting precincts outside of the city indicate that a large vote was polled, and that the election passed off quietly. We append a tabular statement of the vote received by each candidate at the various precincts.

Office	Candidate	City Hall	Tallulah Engine House	Buckhead	Cook's	West End	Collins's	Eas Point	Adamsville	Bryant's	Oak Grove	Total
FOR ORDINARY.	W. L. Calhoun.	1514	855	10	8	155			6			
	Madison Bell.	800	762	58	119	117			60			
FOR SHERIFF.	A. M. Perkerson.	1557	1008	90	108	223			12			
	J. M. Liddell.	871	622	111	103	57			1			
FOR CLERK.	J. S. Holliday.	918	504	95	63	9			7			
	C. H. Strong.	1361	1086	10	142	118			47			
	Silas Connally.	17	4			7			1			
FOR TAX RECEIVER.	Wm. Ezzard.	626		94	35	36			36			
	J. O. Harris.	123		76	121	83			70			
	Joseph Caldwell	53				111			1			
	H. H. Witt.	59			11	5						
	T. J. Malone.	428				39			19			
FOR TAX COLLECTOR.	W. W. Clayton.		1221	73	102	2 6			10			
	W. F. Stewart.		406	125	9	46			33			
FOR TREASURER.	C. M. Payne.				203	267			131			
FOR SURVEYOR.	B. F. Walker.			1?9	187	140			133			
	B. F. Thigpen.			65	54	117			23			
FOR CORONER.	W. G. Drake.			65	33	100			89			
	Frank Hillburn.			182	155	166			47			

Camilla Urso and the Quintette Club.

The Boston Quintette club favored an Atlanta audience last night with one of its famous concerts. The places held by elder musicians when the club first visited Atlanta are occupied by younger musicians, but their youth is rather an honor than otherwise, as it is combined with rarest musical talent and accomplishment.

The presence of Camilla Urso, the preeminent female violinist, of course adds a great charm to the programme, while Miss Marie Nellini always sings so as to charm her hearers.

The Quintette opened the two hours and a half of enjoyment last night with a selection from Mendelssohn, which was given with almost faultless execution.

Miss Nellini then appeared in a scene and aria from Rossini's "Semiramide," which brought such an encore that she sang "Robin Adair," with tender feeling. She possesses a clear, pure and sweet voice of remarkable compass. Its natural quality has been refined and strengthened by the most careful culture. Her third song was "Darby and Joan."

When she again appeared in the programme she sang "Oh, Loving Heart, Trust On," and in response to an encore sang "Twickenham Ferry," in the loveliest manner imaginable. Of Camilla Urso it is difficult to speak in fitting terms. The woman's touch is marvelous. Beneath it the violin breathes forth an inspiration which thrills and cheers all who hear. After a fantasie from "Othello" she moved the hearts of her audience by "The Last Rose of Summer," into which she threw a rare pathoes. Her second selection was from Paganini and again she was accorded a ringing encore.

Mr. Schade plays the flute with rare sweetness and with excellent emphasis. Mr. Ryan, the popular director of the Quintette, in his claironet solo, proved his mastery of that very difficult instrument. Mr Geise gave a violincello solo, from Servais, with wonderful delicacy and power. The members of the Quintette who did not appear singly, are also artists of rare merit.

The Quintette gave a march from "The Ruins of Athens" as the last piece, in a superb programme which was superbly performed. Every piece was encored—and by the way, we admire enthusiasm, but we think Atlanta audiences encore too much.

Cheap Money.

In these rather hard times, when business men and corporations are grasping, and have an eye single to their own interests, it is pleasant to note the fact, that the Gate City national bank has a conscience and a sympathy for those who need money. To regular customers, on satisfactory paper, they offer loans at 8 per cent.

The president, Mr. L. J. Hill, the vice president, Colonel L. M. Hill, and the cashier, Mr. E. S. McCandless, are efficient and courteous gentlemen. Under their management the Gate City national bank stands deservedly high, and merits and will have an excellent patronage.

A Treat.

The boys at John Ryan's enjoyed a treat from their companion and friend, J. P. Cook, last night. It was occasioned by the singular good fortune which Mr. Cook enjoyed in winning a very handsome carpet at a raffle. When informed of his luck, he immediately invited the regiment of clerks in the establishment to go with him. After the treat it was rumored that the report of Cook's success was, to say the least, inaccurate.

THE STREETS.

Their Horrible Condition.

Never has Atlanta had more cause to complain of her streets than at present. The hard freeze and the heavy snow prepared the ground for the slush which the slow drizzling rain of the past two days has brought. It is cold enough to keep the snow in a half melted mass which the tramp of thousands of feet has paddled in o a loblolly which is disgusting to see and horrible to be in. The sidewalks would be called impassable in a city of good streets.

The middle of the streets are a foot deep in mud and a torture to the horses and mules which are driven through them. There is absolutely not a street in Atlanta fit to walk on. In the very busiest parts of the city there is filth and slush spread all over the sidewalks. After a man has walked a block or so he is speckled with mud from his knees down. People complain loudly and justly of this state of affairs and ask with a tone of uncertainty "When will it be remedied?" Every one recognizes the cramped condition of the city's finances made so by a low rate of taxation, but the general opinion is that there could be something done to help the streets. It has been suggested that the council could force every property owner to keep the sidewalk in front of his premises clean. Thus divided the labor would be light and inexpensive. The public suffers more from the mud on the sidewalks than from that on the streets. There are places on important streets in Atlanta where snow banks are still to be found on sidewalks. They could be scraped off in ten minutes, by an able-bodied man, but the citizens who live in the houses adjacent don't care to have this done, and the constant passing of pedestrians soon make a pool of liquid mud, where there could have been a smooth path. And then the crossings in the center of the city are frequently ankle deep in mud, soft, splashing, horrible mud that splatters when you put your foot into it and that is sent flying into your face by the hoofs of every passing mule. It is a trial to walk on the best streets while the worst are never attempted save in cases of extremest necessity. The case gets worse and will get worse as long as the rain and the thaw continue. Some effort must be made by the street brigade today to remedy the evil. Their efforts must be seconded by those of citizens who ought to put their own sidewalks in a passable condition. The city ordinances require each man to pave in front of his property, and there is just as much reason why he should be made to keep the walk in a passable and decent condition. The general council will have no more difficult subject to handle than the streets. There is no matter in which the people are more deeply interested and concerning which they are more clamorous for reform.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The Unity and Purity of the Church

The incessant drizzle yesterday afternoon, and the liquid mud on the streets did not lessen the attendance at the the prayer-meeting at the First Methodist church. A number who have not attended the other meetings were out yesterday evening. We were pleased to note several railroad officials present.

Promptly at 4 o'clock the services were commenced with singing "Sweet Hour of Prayer," Mrs. W. King presiding at the organ and Rev. N. Keff Smith leading. Rev. Mr. Smith was ably supported by several voices who sailed over the sea of song with the unruffled ease of a ship over the ocean.

Revs. J. W. Heidt and J. H. Martin conducted the exercises.

After prayer by Rev. J. W. Heidt, "A Charge to Keep I Have" was sung.

Rev. J. W. Heidt read the fourth chapter of Ephesians, which was followed by the congregation singing "Blest are the Sons of Peace."

Rev. J. H Martin said that in the 62d chapter of Isaiah we are taught that it is our duty to remind the Lord of His promises. We are to have unceasing, perpetual prayer by the church of God. The Saviour himself prayed for unity and purity: "Holy Father, keep through Thine own name those Thou hast given me, that they may be one as we are."

He prayed for the apostles (save the son of perdition) and for the outpouring of the spirit. He prayed that they might be kept from evil and sanctified through the truth: "I in them and Thou in Me, that they may be made perfect in one!"

Jesus is the center of this unity. There is a diversity of gifts, but all these worketh that self-same spirit. As the body is one and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, though many, yet constitute one body, so is Christ. All are one in Christ Jesus.

At the session of the International Sunday school convention in this city, in 1878, fifteen different denominations were represented, and yet you could not distinguish any difference between them in the deliberations of that body.

Jesus is a God of purity. He redeemed His people, and of Him it was declared that He should purify unto Himself a peculiar peeple, zealous of good works. Out of Zion the perfection of beauty shined. The night before Christ sent out His apostles He spent the night in prayer for them. Paul in his Epistles urges his brethren to pray for him. It is therefore right not only to pray for the unity and purity of the church but for the ministry.

After the ascension of our Savior a week of prayer was held. The apostles and the women were with one accord in prayer and supplication in one place, and this week of prayer was followed by an outpouring of His spirit and exhibition of the divine power as has never been witnessed since.

The congregation united in singing "Come Thou Fount of Every Blessing."

Rev. J. W. Heidt said that one of the preparations for the spirit was that the apostles, at the day of Pentecost, were "with one accord at one place." We are here for a common purpose. We feel that it is good to be here. Our spiritual strength should be renewed and our hopes revived this evening. After the labors of the day we rest that we may be revived. Nature rests in winter that spring may revive the beauty and glory. Literature had its dark days followed by the revival of letters. We should be revived now; this moment Pray for it; believe for it, and God will send the blessing. As many as are led by the spirit of God are sons of God.

The congregation sang that appropriate hymn "What a Friend We Have in Jesus."

Rev. N. KeffSmith remarked that Christians ought to adopt the motto of the song and never be discouraged. Many thought that there could be no preaching, no prayer meetings, no revivals, unless everybody attended the service. Some of the greatest revivals sprang from small meetings.

In a town in New England the Christians had been praying for a revival for some time without visible effect. The prayer meeting was attended by very few. One old brother determined not to give it up. Finally he was alone. He was asked who he had with him, and he replied that the Lord was with him. This induced others to go, and a glorious revival was the result soon after.

He indorsed the suggestion of Dr. Spalding about continuing this week of prayer and changing it weekly from church to church.

The wonderful results attending the preaching of Jonathan Edwards may be traced to the fact that the carpet of his study was wet with his tears. The people of an eminent Scottish divine prayed continually that God might bless his efforts, and he was successful. Christian people should hold up the hands of their pastor.

Sidney Root viewed the result of this week of prayer as one of great benefit to the country. Charles Francis Adams said that the great hope of this country was in a revival of religion. The church was a conservative force.

The ministry is one of grave responsibility and unceasing labor. It needs the prayers of God's people. He looked upon the difference of denominational belief as wise, for although "we are distinct as the billows, we are one as the ocean." As patriots, as Christians, as moralists, the subjects for this week of prayer command our approbation.

"Lord, I hear of showers of blessings" was sung, followed by an impressive prayer by Rev. J. Patterson.

Rev. D W. Gwin spoke of the beauty of the word purity. All the blessings we seek are evolved from it. The
Principle of purity was faith in the Lord. A man with this faith was an
Useful man—a man of power with God and man. Nothing so powerful as as the pure in heart. They shall see God. The
Realm of purity was the universal heaven itself. Purity was
Incarnated in the person of Christ. We can reach it by being like Him. He was our exemplar in holy thoughts, holy living, holy ruling. A man with a pure heart will.
Triumph Faith triumphs. "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God," and the man having this faith will have a
Yearning after this holiness of soul. We should yearn for consciences void of offense towards God and man.

With purity possessed, the unity of the church is secured.

Very appropriate and sweet was the song at this juncture—"Nearer, My God, To Thee."

Rev. V. C. Norcross said that we failed to realize that faith was necessary. Our conceptions of God's willingness and ability was measured by ourselves. We should have larger views of God's willingness and ability to bless. The case of the Syrophenician woman was cited as an evidence that faith of this kind was blessed. We must look upward and outward. We must turn our eyes to heaven, and expect the blessing.

After singing "Did Christ over Sinners Weep," the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. H. Martin.

SERVICE TO-DAY.

Subject—Christian education; prayer for the family, Sunday-schools and all educational institutions, for Young Men's Christian associations, and for the press. Revs. V. C. Norcross and W. E. Boggs, leaders.

BALANCE OF WEEK.

Friday—Prayer for the prevalence of justice, humanity and peace among all nations, for the suppression of intemperance and Sabbath desecration, by Revs. A. G. Thomas and H. C. Hornady.

Saturday—Prayer for Christian missions and the conversion of the world, by Revs. J. E. Roy, and D. W. Gwin.

Sunday—In all the churches. Theme, on the ministrations of the Spirit.

THE COLD THURSDAY (1880).

A Reply to J. Henly Smith, by R. J. Redding.

The concluding paragraph in J. Henly Smith's article in yesterday's paper is calculated to leave the impression that the instruments used by me in making observations for the department of agriculture are cheap, and therefore not reliable. To remove such impression I will state that I use Green's standard thermometer, the same make and pattern as those used by the United States signal service and Smithsonian Institute. It cost ten dollars in New York. Besides, I use two or three others equally costly, for verification.

The reporter or printer was in error if I was made to say that the minimum on the morning of the 30th was only 1 degree below zero. That was the temperature at 7 a.m. The minimum occurred perhaps an hour earlier, and was 2 degrees below zero.

I have no doubt Mr. Smith has a good instrument, for he will have none other than the best. It agreed with mine on the occasion referred to.

By the way, the United States signal observer, Dr. Hall, reported a temperature of 25 degrees at 2 p. m. on the 30th, while other instruments "considered good," indicated only 15 degrees at the same hour. He reported the minimum on the same day as 1 degree above zero. Does the heat of the huge Kimball house have an appreciable effect on the thermometer placed outside the building at the height of the sixth story, or is it really warmer up there, during the coldest part of the day than down in the more generally inhabited portion of the atmosphere? I have noticed for two years past that Dr. Hall's minimum on cold mornings is generally about 2 degrees above, and his maximum on warm days two degrees below my corresponding observations; thus making a difference of 4 degrees in the daily range as observed by us respectively. Will some scientist explain?

Referring to the mistake in speaking of the cold Friday instead of Saturday, which occurred in 1835, both may be right. The greatest cold of that celebrated spell probably occurred on Saturday in the greater part if not all of Georgia. But it is possible that in some localities, even in this state, Friday was the colder day; and it is more than probable that in some of the adjoining states this was generally the case. A cold wave, as the word implies, moves across the continent successively. Even in the late cold spell at Rome, Ga. Friday was reported as the coldest day by Mr. R. S. Norton, the observer at that station. He reports on Thursday a minimum of 1 degree above zero, and on Friday 1 degree below zero.

R. J. REDDING.

"Relief Fund."

Lecture by Rev. I. Paterson, of Scotland, on his travels and adventures in foreign lands to night, Thursday, at 8 o'clock, in Y. M. C. A. room, 49½ Whitehall. Tickets 25 cents.

PERSONAL MENTION.

AT THE KIMBALL.

The Kimball's register was well filled yesterday. We note from its pages:

—L. M. Lynch, Columbus.
—A. R. Phillips, LaGrange.
—J. T. Crawford, Greensboro.
—Thomas P. Saffold, Morgan county.
—Mr. and Mrs. H. Allen, Harriston, Ill.
—N. W. Dodsend and wife, Boston, Mass.
—The members of the Boston Quintette club.

AT THE MARKHAM.

—"Bill Arp."
—R. A. Johnson, Newnan.
—John D. Butts, Augusta, Ga.
—George Waddill, of Vicksburg, Miss.
—Clifford Anderson, attorney general of Georgia.

For Stealing a Watch.

At the solicitation of the janitor of the Southern medical college, Officer McEwen yesterday arrested Alfred Ader, a patient under the treatment of that medical institute. The janitor yesterday had some occasion to pull off his vest, in the pocket of which was his watch, and left it in the room where Ader was. After a short absence he returned, and, putting on his vest, found that his watch was gone. At once he suspected that it had been stolen by Ader and requested the aid of the officer in recovering it. The suspected man's room was searched and under the trunk the watch was found. Ader was then arrested and taken to the station-house, where he now awaits a trial upon a warrant charging him with larceny.

The Relief Committee.

The work of the relief committee still continues. The number of applicants for relief was greater yesterday than on the day previous, and the colored population especially seem to lose no interest in the matter. The committee would be glad to receive donations of cast off clothing, shoes, etc., and in many instances could use it to great advantage.

—Mr. F. B. Lane, representing the Peninsular publishing company of Detroit, Michigan, is in the city at the Kimball house. Mr. Lane is a member of that soldiery company, the Detroit Light Infantry, which made such a favorable impression upon our citizens during their visit to our city last October.

—Horace Cummings has returned from Louisville, where he spent his Christmas vacation.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—M. F. Goodwin is now with James's bank, having severed his connection with the house of L. E. Hamilton & Co.

—Rev. W. E. Boggs will not preach in the Third Presbyterian church as announced, but the service has been deferred until better weather.

—The recorder yesterday fined John McGhee, proprietor of the Arcade saloon, $75 for selling whisky on Sunday.

—An attempt was made Tuesday night to burglarize the store of Peter Lynch on Mitchell street, but the thief was frightened away before an entrance could be effected.

—Lucius Williams and Tom Jones were arrested yesterday evening and booked at the station-house upon the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF Georgia.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., December 22, 1880.
FAST MAIL TRAIN.

On and after Thursday, December 22, trains on the Northeastern Railroad will run as follows:

TRAINS.	NO. 1.	NO. 3.
Leave Athens	5.00 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive at Lula	6.55 a m	6.00 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	9.30 a m	11.58 p m
TRAINS.	NO. 2.	NO. 4.
Leave Atlanta	4.10 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive at Lula	6.55 a m	6.18 p m
Arrive at Athens	11.30 a m	8 45 p m

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains 1, 2 and 3 connect closely with all east and west-bound passenger trains on Air-Line Railway. Train No. 4 with west-bound passenger train on Saturday night only, when it will wait until 9.45 p. m., when by so doing a connection can be made.

Passengers leaving Athens at 5 a. m. connect closely at Lula with the Fast Mail train for Atlanta, time 4 hours and 30 minutes—making close connection for all points west and southwest.

LYMAN WELLS, Superintendent.
dec24—dtf

Black Silks, Colored Silks, Brocade Silks,
HOSIERY,
TABLE LINEN, WINTER UNDERWEAR,
Carpets! Carpets!
LACE CURTAINS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WILL BE OFFERED CHEAP FOR NEXT SIXTY DAYS AT
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S.
New Lot Rubbers and Over-Shoes in To-day.

HIRSCH BROS.,
Popular Clothiers
AND TAILORS,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
223 sept12—d1y un cham boy & co

A. O. M. Gay & Co.,
CLOTHING,
Hats and Furnishing Goods,
37 Peachtree Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
WE ARE SELLING NOW AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
Have a good line of HEAVY KNIT, HEAVY TWILLED RED FLANNEL and HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL UNDERWEAR, at prices to please you.
26 oct10—d1y sun thur 4thp un hir bro

A Handsome Testimonial.

Last night a pleasant incident occurred at the Kimball house. Directly after supper whilst Mr. L. W. Scoville was standing behind the counter he was approached by Mr. W. E. Ragan, who handed him the letter published below, and a handsome double case gold watch, a present from the gentlemen whose names are attached to the letter.

Mr. Scoville knew nothing of the affair until the watch was handed him and he had read the accompanying letter. In a few brief remarks Mr. Scoville returned his thanks to those who presented him the watch.

ATLANTA, GA., January 5, 1881.—L. W. Scoville, Esq.: As a testimonial of our appreciation of you as a man, host, and citizen we, your Kimball house friends, take great pleasure in presenting you with the accompanying watch, chain and locket. As the little time-keeper marks the passing moment, may they be flitting on errands of joy and usefulness, burdened with your own peace and joy, and bearing a freightage of happiness to others. Very sincerely, your friends,

J F Kiser, W E Ragan, Joseph Thompson, jr., J M Ball, Louis Gholstin, J P Petty, W M Dickson, George M Traylor, J M Brown, R H Richards, Dr Brockett, T H Bell, E C Peters, C T Watson, G W Harris, J F Campbell, J F Burke, J W Rucker, J P Stevens, H Sells, Litt Bloodworth, Wm Rasmus, John Postell, Jerry Lynch, Matt Ryan, Hugh H Colquitt, J F Brannon, G H Tanner, O A Sanders, J G Reynolds, S P Jones, H Hall, Walter R Brown, Geo B Harris, J F Mobley, J C Neff, W P Nicolson, C D Meador.

J. W. Phillips & Co. and Their Failure.

In addition to the report made in yesterday's CONSTITUTION in reference to the failure of J. W. Phillips & Co., dealers in stoves, tin ware and housefurnishing goods, we learn that B. C. Bibb & Son, of Baltimore, represented by Colonel John A. Wimpy, and James M. Shaw & Co., of New York, represented by Messrs. Milledge & Haygood, who are also holders of large claims against Phillips & Co., are the parties who instituted criminal proceedings against J. W. Phillips for the offense of obtaining goods under false pretenses. Mr. Phillips was arrested under two warrants sworn out by Mr. B. S. Bibb, of the firm of B. C. Bibb & Son and by Mr. W. H. Reid, southern agent for James M. Shaw & Co., and brought before Justice Rhea on Monday morning last; when defendant, by Colonel Bray, waived examination and was bound over for trial to the city court, which meets on next Monday, in bonds of $1,200 in the case of B. C. Bibb & Son, and $500 in the case of James M. Shaw & Co. These cases we learn will be the first called for trial on the assembling of the court. The representatives of these firms claim to have abundant evidence to sustain the charges preferred, and intimate that in view of the frequency with which the wholesale trade at large, both north and south, is victimized by unscrupulous dealers, they are determined to press these cases to the full extent of the law.

In the meantime they will institute civil proceedings to collect their claims in common with other creditors, who are represented respectively, by Messrs. D. P. Westmoreland, Marshall J. Clark, Harrison & Peeples, Hoke Smith, Alexander King, John E Redwine; and possibly others.

The mercantile community will watch these cases with interest as they indicate a determination on the the part of wholesale merchants to abandon the lenient practice of "compromising," hitherto so much in vogue, and which has almost made "frit-ering" a profitable and systemized business.

The Cooking Club.

To-night was the time appointed for a grand extraordinary effort of the cooking club at the Kimball house. Arrangements had been made for an entertainment which would have illustrated this socio-domestic organization. But on account of the miserable weather the ladies have determined not to have the reception until next Thursday night. It will then be given at the Kimball and will be as enjoyable as any social event can be. The young ladies will demonstrate their good sense and their home like taste by appearing in calico dresses. The gentle men may dress as they please, but the rule will be "the plainer the better." The cooking club has become a success, even beyond the hopes of its friends. It is now one of the institutions of Atlanta.

Closing Stock Quotations.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The stock market opened strong, and in the early dealings prices advanced ¼ to 3⅛ per cent, Reading and Lake Shore leading. At the first board a reaction of ¼ to 2 per cent occurred, in which Lake Shore, Reading, New York Central, Wabash, Pacific and Michigan Central were most prominent, but before noon speculation again took an upward turn, and an advance of ¼ to 5 per cent was recorded, which was the most marked in Chicago and Alton, Western Union, Denver and Rio Grande, Union Pacific, Wabash and American Union. This was followed by a reaction, and later by a slight recovery, but in the late dealings Western Union was heavily pressed for sale and fell off 4 per cent from its highest point, the general list selling off ¼ to 2¼ per cent, the latter, Reading and Michigan Central. The total sales were 498,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	107	Michigan Central	121⅞
Ga 7s mortg'e	109½	St. Paul	110⅛
Ga do gold	115	Preferred	122⅞
Louisiana consols	54	Delaware & Lack	105⅛
North Carolina	32½	N. Jersey Central	83¾
N Carolina new	20	Reading	55¼
Funding	12	Ohio & Miss	37⅞
Special tax	5	Mobile & Ohio	21
Tennessee	49¼	Hannibal & St Joe	46⅞
Tennessee new	49¼	Union Pacific	110¼
Virginia 6s	31	Houston & Texas	69
Virginia new	33	Pacific Mail	48⅞
Consolidated	105	Adams Express	123
Deferred	15	Wells & Fargo	112
Panama	212	American	62
Fort Wayne	126	United States	52
Chicago & Alton	154	Consolidated coal	34
Harlem	197	Quicksilver	12¼
N. Y. Central	149	Preferred	53
Erie	48⅞	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	43⅞
Lake Shore	130	do. Preferred	84⅞
Illinois Central	118	Memphis & Char'n	43
N., C. & St. L.	70⅞	Rock Island	136
Louis'e & Nash	89¾	Western Union	86¾
Chicago & N.W.	125⅞	Pittsb'g F. W. & C	134
do. Preferred	140⅞		

Stealing Wine.

Yesterday evening as Mr. Julius Menko was preparing to close his house he discovered that quite a quantity of wine and several boxes of cigars were missing. An investigation soon caused Mr. Menko to think that the goods had been stolen, and calling in Officer Pitman he requested his aid in sifting the matter. In a short while that officer succeeded in spotting Leonard Neal, who was subsequently arrested and jailed. An examination disclosed the missing goods.

Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings brackets, Balusters, Stair Rails, Newels and Mantels at Traynham, Geise & Ray's
220 oct10—d3m

—Prompt attention to business and low prices will win. This is the motto of Traynham, Geise & Ray, manufacturers of Doors, Sash and Blinds. 220 oct20 d3m

WURZBURG'S BAZAR,
54 Whitehall Street.

A GENUINE
Closing Out Sale.

As we have on hand an unusual large stock, and being determined to commence the spring season, with new goods in every department, we have made such
UNUSUAL REDUCTIONS,
Extraordinary Reductions,
As to insure the sale of our entire STOCK.
GREAT CLOSING SALE
—AT—
WURZBURG'S BAZAR

On and after Monday we shall commence to close out
Ladies' Trimmed Hats,
Ladies' Untrimmed Hats,
At Prices Far Below Cost,
All of this season's styles, as we did not carry any Hats from last season, and do not intend to carry any this. An immense stock of
Fine Feathers and
Beautiful Flowers.
In this department we have made VERY LARGE REDUCTIONS, and any lady wanting either Flowers or Feathers, will save money by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
VELVETS, PLUSHES, SATINS, SILKS,
in desirable colors, closing out at cost, at
WURZBURG'S BAZAR
On and after Monday, we shall close out all our
RIBBONS,
Fancy and Plain, Satin and Gros Grain,
All widths, all colors, all desirable goods, at POSITIVE REDUCTIONS.
We will sell all our Ribbons during the next few weeks regardless of cost: and will assure to save to you 20 per cent from the lowest regular prices.
LACES! LACES!
Made Up Lace Goods, Lace Scarfs, Very Cheap.
Laces of all descriptions, way below the market price. Beautiful assortment in
Dress Trimmings, Fringes,
Gimps, Cord and Tassels, etc.,
the prices of all of which have been reduced. Notions, Neck Rushing, Hosiery, Corsets, etc., all REDUCED.
BIG BARGAINS.
Selling off our entire stock of Ladies' Underwear. We are selling off our Ladies' Underwear far below cost, to make room for our Picture Frame Department.
REDUCTIONS! REDUCTIONS! In every Department.
OUR POPULAR 3-BUTTON
REAL KID GLOVES,
ONLY $1.00,
in all colors. Every pair warranted. We give a new pair for all that rip or tear.
PICTURE FRAMES!
A large assortment on hand and to order. Every style in Engraved Ebony, Gilt and Velvet. Any style and size made to order.
POSITIVE REDUCTIONS
GENUINE REDUCTIONS,
AT THE
BAZAR,
54 Whitehall Street.
N. B.—We have on exhibition two most beautiful Easels, with music pocket and handsomely framed Photo. These are of new design, and the most elegant of the many artistic pieces made at our establishment.
WURZBURG'S BAZAR.

Kendrick, Carter & Eckford
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS
Window Shades, Cornices,
Lace Curtains, Rugs & Mats
LAMBREQUINS AND PAPER DECORATIONS.
50 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA. KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFORD.
nov8—d3m 4thp top col

Cloaks!
Wonders!
Read!
Cloaks Given Away at Half Price!
JOHN KEELY
HAS GOT THE INSIDE TRACK, AND MEANS TO KEEP IT.
Thousands of Cloaks!
Bought by private treaty from a party here who wanted to sell them! Never mind the details of the purchase! I HAVE THE GOODS AND MUST SELL THEM!!
I WILL SELL THEM!
If you call it "Selling" to give things away at
Positively Half Price!
150 Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, full sizes $1.25 each, worth $3.
Who else can show them?
2,100 Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, $2, $2.50, $3, $4 each, which I guarantee to be fully equal in quality to those being sold at double their respective prices in Atlanta.
THIS IS NOT A MERE DRAFT UPON THE IMAGINATION; IT IS A
STERLING FACT!
600 Ladies' Cloth Cloaks at $5, $6, $7.50 and $8 each. Marvellously beautiful goods, and would be cheap at double the money.
"YOU WILL NEVER LOOK UPON THEIR LIKE AGAIN!"
800 Ladies' fine—extra fine Cloaks at $9, $10, $11, $12 and $12.50 each, goods which always have commanded from $20 to $25 each.
Nobody can say that I ever have fooled them in my advertisements! I am always able to produce PRECISELY what I advertise.
"DOLMANS!"
100 Ladies' Dolmans at $5, $6, $7.50 and $10 each, goods which never were made for double the money.
This is a great opportunity for ladies to supply themselves in this line.
150 beautiful Dolmans of the very choicest goods, Half Price! Half Price!
Cloaks! Cloaks! Cloaks!
THIS IS THE
"BIGGEST THING"
IN THE WAY OF
"BARGAINS"
in Cloaks which has ever been laid before the people of Georgia. Nobody can possibly fail to get suited in Cloaks at
John Keely's!

THE SILVER PALACE,
A. F. PICKERT,
No. 5 Whitehall St.
Is the place to go where to find the newest and latest designs in Silverware, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
DIAMONDS
At very Low Prices. A. F. PICKERT.
dec5-dtf4thp

Rule Nisi.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF Briton Smith, deceased—Walton Court of Ordinary, December Term, 1880.—It appearing to the Court from the return of the Sheriff of Rockdale county, Georgia, that Joel Smith, Executor of said Briton Smith, deceased, has removed from that county and said State into the state of Alabama, now the place of his residence, it is ordered that said Joel Smith show cause at the February term of this Court why he should not be removed from the Executorship aforesaid by reason of this failure to make his returns as required by law and settle up his accounts with said estate and on account of his unfitness for the trust reposed in him, and in consequence of said removal the said Joel Smith cannot be served with notice of this proceeding but by publication:

Therefore it is ordered by the Court that service be perfected on said Joel Smith by publication of this order once a week for four weeks in the Atlanta Constitution before said February term.

THOMAS GILES, Ordinary.

A true extract from the Minutes of said Court, December term, 1880, this the 22d day of December, 1880. THOMAS GILES,
dec23oaw4w Ex Officio Clerk.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD
175672 Magnificent Gift Books; Gorgeous Juvenile Books; Superb Bibles and Prayer Books almost given away. Grand Holiday Catalogue free.
LEGGAT BROS.,
3 BEEKMAN ST., OPP. POST-OFFICE, NEW YORK.
nov25—now thur sat

A Desirable Home.
NO. 370 WHITEHALL STREET, 9 LARGE beautifully finished rooms, wide hall, wide verandah, nice front yard, new iron fence, cement pavement, pure air and water, pleasant surroundings and refined neighborhood. Lot 75 feet front, 200 deep to wide alley. All the improvements new and in complete order. Owner going to another state. Half cash, balance one and two years, 7 per cent on notes.
N. R. FOWLER,
Real Estate Agent, 41 Broad st.
dec28 d2w—tues thur sat

S. M. F. COLLEGE,
COVINGTON, GA.
SPRING TERM FOR 1881, OPENS WEDNESday, 19th January. School continued as heretofore. Send for Catalogues.
dec30 d1w J. N. BRADSHAW, President.

COTTON MILLS FOR SALE.
WE OFFER FOR SALE THE VALUABLE property known as the Sheffield Cotton Mills located seven miles north of Conyers, Rockdale county, Ga., consisting of one to three hundred acres land, on which is a cotton mill building with capacity for 2,000 spindles; in the mill and set up in running order are 560 spindles with necessary preparations, machinery, a good warehouse 24x44 feet, store-room 18x40 feet, 10 tenement houses with 25 rooms, one 7 room residence. Also one good Flouring Mill, house three stories, 30x40 feet; one gin and house 24x50 feet, 2 stories. Estimated 240-horse power water supply in month of July. No stagnant water pools; health and location unsurpassed. For further particulars address, or call on Spevins & Simmons, 179 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., or myself at Conyers, Ga.
J. A. KENNEDY, Agent.
dec18—dtil 1st tues in feb

JOHN RYAN
Has just received about 700 cases of BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c., from a Big Sheriff's Sale in Chicago.
This is, without doubt, the LARGEST STOCK OF SHOES ever brought to Georgia, and among this lot can be found the CELEBRATED MAKES
ZIEGLER,
MILES,
DUNBAR,
PHELAN & BOLTON,
COUSINS,
MORROWS,
HANAN & REDDISH,
HESS,
BOYDEN,
and other renowned makes. It took COURAGE and CASH to tackle this immense LOT, and
JOHN RYAN
was equal to the emergency and planked down a check for the entire amount.
This is the way to buy and not go at it as some do, trying to get six and nine months credit.
The BARGAINS ARE HERE NOW, SO LOOK OUT FOR THEM!
JOHN RYAN
will sell Shoes less than they cost to manufacture, and no Shoe Dealer in the South can come within 25 per cent of his prices.
We have not space or time enough to enumerate the prices, but call at once and the FIFTEEN POLITE SHOE SALESMEN will take great pleasure in pricing you this
Grand Stock.
Call early and avoid the big rush at
JOHN RYAN'S

THEY MUST AND WILL BE SOLD
AT MARK BERRY'S THIS WEEK.
1,200 pairs Zeigler Bro.'s Sample Shoes, consisting of the following styles: Men's Calf Congress, plain and box toe, Men's Calf Dom Pedro, Men's English, Granp Walkinghast, Men's Calf Southern Tie, plain and box toe, Also, a large lot of fine Calf Boots, and the largest and finest selection of BOYS' SHOES ever seen in the South.
Don't fail to visit the great sale of Sample Shoes this week at the Leading Shoe House.
MARK BERRY'S,
33 PEACHTREE STREET.
298 oct10—d3m 4thp

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.
GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—PROF. HERMAN'S world-renowned Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far Superior to anything yet discovered for killing Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on Plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, etc., etc.
This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack Plants.
Sold in Packets, at 25 cents per Packet; or six Packets for $1.25.
The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread everywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.
Manufactory:—Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.
The above discovery has gained for Prof. Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.
Sole Agents for Georgia,
PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO.,
nov9 d1y Atlanta, Ga.